

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
other names/site number VDHR File 030-5427

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly bounded by Lee Hwy (N); Lees Bridge Road (E); rear parcel lines of properties fronting Spring Road (SE); Beech Ln (W) and Fauquier/Culpeper County Line (SW) not for publication N/A  
city of town Warrenton vicinity X  
state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20186

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined eligible for the National Register

   See continuation sheet.

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain):   

Signature of Keeper   

Date of Action

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District**  
**Fauquier County, Virginia**

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**5. Classification**

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**Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)**

- ☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☒ public-State  
☒ public-Federal

**Category of Property (Check only one box)**

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property** (not previously listed and counted below)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>348</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>buildings</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>sites</u>
<u>80</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>structures</u>
<u>45</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>objects</u>
<u>501</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>Total</u>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 71 (resources counted as contributing to the three properties previously listed in the NRHP)

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple listing.) N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions) See Continuation Sheet

Cat: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions) See Continuation Sheet

Cat: \_\_\_\_\_ Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Mid-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Victorian

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Classical Revival; Tudor Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

OTHER: French Eclectic; Vernacular

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions) See Continuation Sheet

foundation

roof

walls

other -

chimneys

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District**  
**Fauquier County, Virginia**

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)

<u>Architecture</u>	<u>Ethnic Heritage: Black</u>	<u>Landscape Architecture</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Health/Medicine</u>	<u>Military</u>
<u>Entertainment/recreation</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Transportation</u>

**Period of Significance** 1750-1957 (selling of North Wales by Walter P. Chrysler, Jr.)

**Significant Dates** 1750; 1862; 1869; 1887; 1900; 1912; 1914; 1941

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

William Allason, Edward M. Weld, Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., Blind Tom Greene and John Barton Payne

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Architects: William Lawrence Bottomley, Waddy Butler Wood, W. H. Irwin Fleming, Ides van der Gracht, Little and Browne, Washington Reed, Walcott and Work, Courtney S. Welton; Landscape: Charles F. Gillette, L. G. Linnard, A. Chandler-Manning, Ferruccio Vitale; Builders: Randolph Carter, William F. Hanback, W. J. Hanback, Bruce T. Hanback, Morris Riley, Ninan Wyse

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☒ Other See Bibliography

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Approximately 7,510 Acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 - 18	250100	4287540	2 - 18	249000	4283480
3 - 18	240270	4281080	4 - 18	250920	4280720

☒ See Continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian  
organization Millennium Preservation Services LLC date 24 September 2006  
street & number P. O. Box 312 telephone 540-349-0118  
city or town Warrenton state Virginia zip code 20188-0312

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See Attached Property Owners List  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 6 Page 1

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**6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS**

**DOMESTIC**

Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure

**COMMERCE/TRADE**

General Store

**EDUCATION**

School

**RELIGION**

Religious Facility

**FUNERARY**

Cemetery  
Graves/burials

**RECREATION AND CULTURE**

Sports Facility  
Outdoor Recreation

**AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE**

Processing  
Storage  
Agricultural Field  
Animal Facility  
Horticultural Facility  
Agricultural Outbuilding

**INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION**

Manufacturing Facility  
Extractive Facility  
Energy Facility  
Horse Industry

**HEALTH CARE**

Resort

**DEFENSE**

Battle Site

**LANDSCAPE**

Garden  
Forest  
Unoccupied Land  
Natural Feature

**TRANSPORTATION**

Road-related (vehicular)

**6. CURRENT FUNCTIONS**

**DOMESTIC**

Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure

**GOVERNMENT**

Government Office

**RELIGION**

Religious Facility

**FUNERARY**

Cemetery  
Graves/burials

**RECREATION/CULTURE**

Sports Facility  
Outdoor Recreation  
Monument/Marker

**AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE**

Storage  
Agricultural Field  
Animal Facility  
Horticultural Facility  
Agricultural Outbuilding

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 6 Page 2

---

**6. CURRENT FUNCTIONS (continued)**

LANDSCAPE

Park  
Garden  
Forest  
Natural Feature  
Conservation Area

TRANSPORTATION

Road-related (vehicular)

**7. DESCRIPTION**

**Materials:**

FOUNDATION

STONE  
BRICK  
TERRACOTTA: Hollow Tile  
CONCRETE BLOCK  
CINDER BLOCK  
STUCCO

WALLS

STONE  
BRICK  
TERRACOTTA: Hollow Tile  
WOOD: Weatherboard; Log  
STUCCO  
SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

ROOF

WOOD: Shake  
METAL: Tin  
STONE: Slate  
TERRACOTTA: Tile  
ASPHALT:  
ASBESTOS

OTHER

STONE  
BRICK  
CONCRETE BLOCK  
CINDER BLOCK  
WOOD

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 3**

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**SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL AND RURAL LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION**

Situated south of Warrenton in mid-western Fauquier County, the Springs Valley Rural Historic District (030-5427) encompasses approximately 7,510 acres of pristine hunt country, equestrian and agricultural estates containing architecturally significant, picturesque and historic mansions, outbuildings, family cemeteries, a nineteenth-century gristmill, an early-twentieth-century merchant's mill, a mill in a barn, a country general store, a girl's boarding school, an African-American hamlet with a Baptist church and a school, a sulphur springs resort and the Great Run and Rappahannock River water sources. Man-made ponds appear occasionally for landscape design and recreation, such as those on North Wales near the gatehouse (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093), Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971), Dogpatch Farm (030-5427-0218) and on the Col. Lewis Porter Place (030-5427-0050; 030-0351). The rolling valley terrain is a creation of its physiographic position at the base of the Piney Mountain Range on the north and the three low-lying mountains within the historic district including the Upper and Lower Harts mountains, Pickett's Mountain and Lees Ridge. The stone used to build Col. Lewis Porter's Place, the Barrows Run Baptist Church (030-5427-0120; 030-0011), Woodbourne (030-5427-0044; 030-0322), Elway Hall (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) and Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084), dating from 1830 through the early twentieth century, came from quarries along the Lower Harts Mountain. A quarry with an artesian well and prominent drill marks in the stones remains yards outside the front door of Col. Porter's stone house.

Further shaped by agricultural, horse-industry, recreational and domestic activities since the eighteenth century, the gently-sloping fields amid occasional woodlands compose a scenic vista in the southwestern frame of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Winding roads and lush pastures along the primary and secondary routes in the historic area are defined by cedar-shaded, historic and well-maintained, dry-stacked stone fences with an occasional alcove, timber hurdle or coop awaiting the rising hooves of a stellar thoroughbred and its scarlet-coated rider. Stone fencing dating to the eighteenth century defining interior fields and those between adjoining properties remains utilized and valued. A colonial passage crossing four contributing bridges over Great Run in response to the natural environment, the contributing primary transportation route into the valley is Springs Road leading from Warrenton to Culpeper and Jeffersonton.

The 572 contributing resources lying within the Springs Valley Rural Historic District and its pastoral landscape retain high integrity within a period of significance spanning circa 1750 to 1957. The perimeter of the district was drawn to contain a continuity of contributing resources and bucolic vistas. There are a total of 497 non-contributing resources. This high figure resulted from the necessary inclusion of numerous loafing sheds on equestrian estates and the 179 non-contributing resources, mostly houses and sheds, built for low-income families in the hamlet of Turnbull since 1955. Although this is a large quantity of non-contributing resources, the inclusion of Turnbull emphasizes African-American history for its significance in the development of the Springs Valley. Further, the contributing resources within the hamlet are distinctive.

The district is predominately residential, but greatly enhanced with a substantial number of contributing agricultural buildings, such as the stables and loafing sheds built in the early twentieth century by wealthy northern industrialists who turned the former eighteenth- and nineteenth-century plantations into horse-industry estates. Although commerce existed in the early twentieth century in the gable-fronting, weatherboarded-frame Caton-McClanahan Store (030-5427-0207; 030-0327, 9219-9223 Springs Road), situated about a quarter of a mile to the north of Turnbull, and at Brown's Merchant Mill (030-5427-0157; 030-5282) on the southeast corner of Springs and Opal roads at the south end of the district, both establishments closed in the 1940s and 1980s, respectively. The circa 1800, board-and-battened-frame Minter-Spilman Mill on Great Run, the brick miller's house and springhouse maintain good integrity at 8564-8572 Springs Road. Since settlement in the mid-eighteenth century, the manufacturing industry and commerce in the valley seems to have been limited to the water-powered

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 4**

grist- and sawmills on Barrows Run, Great Run and the Rappahannock River, a blacksmith shop, the Caton-McClanahan Store and Brown's Merchant Mill.

**ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE**

The historic area begins just outside of Warrenton on Springs Road with the 1902, Federal Revival-style Leeton Hill (030-5427-0235; 030-0299) on the east side and on the west, the Blackwell-Mosby House (030-5427-0001) and Dakota (030-5427-0002; NR 030-0300). Dakota is one of three National Register properties within the boundaries, joining North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093) and The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320). Influenced by the influx of northern industrialists, the grand dwellings on Springs Road largely represent early-twentieth-century revival styles, but a few mid-eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century vernacular, Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate designs are exhibited. The proposed area concludes south on Springs Road past Fauquier Springs Country Club, originally the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400), to a portion of Opal Road to encompass the circa 1885, Italianate-style Timberlake-Pierce House (030-5427-0142) at 8549 Opal Road, several nineteenth-century dwellings and Felton Lea (030-5427-0146), a dwelling containing an eighteenth-century wing at 9415 Foxville Road.

The district's breadth extends eastward to include all of the North Wales tract (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093) and Whitney State Forest (030-5427-0234; 030-0497). The perimeter expands west to Lee Highway, the old road to Thornton's Gap, following the boundary of St. Leonards Farm (030-5427-0007; 030-0304), along the corporate limits of Warrenton, then south to integrate the distinguished 1939, French Eclectic Robert van Roijen House (030-5427-0009; 030-0304), designed by Ides van der Gracht; the Robert Eden Lee and John Barton Payne House (030-5427-0009; 030-0304); a circa 1840 log stagecoach stop (030-5427-0014); and Jacob Holtzclaw's Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971), on Holtzclaw Road, that William Lawrence Bottomley colonial revitalized in the early twentieth century. The boundary then carries southeast from Holtzclaw to the back of Woodbourne (030-5427-0044; 030-0322) and Canterbury (030-5427-0121; 030-0345), running with the Rappahannock River along the western boundary of the country club. Perpendicular roads between Lee Highway and Springs Road with important estates are Black Snake Lane, Holtzclaw Road, Harts Mill Road – also known as Lord Fairfax's passage to his manor lands, and Turnbull Road.

Moderately changing the spatial pattern of traditional landed-property development, one clustered African-American hamlet called Turnbull was established in the late nineteenth century after the liberalization of Col. Lewis Porter's servants, to whom he left his landed estate. Turnbull is located approximately five miles from the town of Warrenton at the intersection of Turnbull and Springs roads. The village contains ninety-seven improved lots including a few large parcels with residential buildings on them. Sixty-two of the parcels are on the west side of Springs Road where the density is deeper than it is wide. Turnbull Road, the former Thompson's Ford Road, is the primary east-west route into both portions of the village, but it terminates on the west at the Rappahannock within Riverland Farm, not inside the district, and disappears into a farm roadbed on Eileen Wilson's parcel on the east. Not developed in a grid plan, the interior secondary routes provide access to a few houses on the western part of the hamlet and include Christopher Lane, Dublin Lane and Springs Hollow Road, the latter being a cul-de-sac. Springs Way Place and the cul-de-sac Pinn Turn are two short inroads on the eastern part of the village.

The African-American village contains 34 contributing resources and 179 non-contributing resources. Largely composed of dwellings built since 1955 with the assistance of the Spilman-Tufts family, for whom many of the residents worked, and the Fauquier Housing Authority, most are constructed of vinyl-sided-frame or cinder block. There are a few dwellings clad in aluminum and masonite. The affordable model Turnbull house built from 1975 through 2005 is a one-story, four-bay-wide, rectangular form with a concrete-block foundation and single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows flanking an off-center door under an asphalt-shingled gable roof.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 5**

However, there are five surviving nineteenth-century houses and six dating from circa 1900 to 1950. Additionally, a former 1910 schoolhouse and the 1900 First Springs Baptist Church indicate the increasing growth of the community in the early twentieth century. A hypothetical footprint of the village made in 1950 would show farmhouses sporadically placed on open farmland from Colonel Porter's manor in the northwest moving southeast across the growing hamlet. In the late twentieth century, Geographical Information System mapping of the same view reveals the small residential lots created by the ongoing partitioning of the patriarch's estate.

Built of stone, the oldest residence in Turnbull is the circa 1830, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, vernacular Col. Lewis Porter House (030-5427-0050; 030-0351) at 8543-8547 Harts Mill Road. Porter's gable-roofed dwelling features an original off-center, board-and-batten, walnut door with strap hinges that is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. Heavy stone lintels are above the openings. Slate remains on the front slope of the gable roof above a boxed cornice, but standing-seam metal covers the rear, apparently to achieve uniformity for the addition across the back in the 1970s. It is an unusual approach, however. This frame, one-story appendage is composed of redwood weatherboard and ribbons of single-light windows under a standing-seam-metal combination shed and hipped roof. The low-pitched hipped ends extend beyond the footprint of the main block a bay or two. The stone foundation, redwood weatherboard, reuse of the original stone backdoor steps and the minimized height and visibility due to the sloping rear yard, make this rather broad rear addition compatible.

Concealment of the garage is a trend well articulated in the valley from the early twentieth century to the later example on Porter's abode. The sloping east side yard enabled the construction of an underground single-car garage below the front yard of the dwelling. The yard was excavated for the construction of the stone cubicle which has its door on the east out to the parking area. A well designed and non-obtrusive building, it has a flat roof that serves as a terrace in front of the house. The garage/dwelling of stone and frame across the driveway is also embanked, partly, into the quarry circle. Built in the 1970s along with the stone and frame chicken houses across the way, these buildings demonstrate good design that unites them with the nineteenth-century dwelling and the rural environment.

The Col. Lewis Porter Place encompasses a most impressive natural landscape feature in the front dooryard of the mansion house. The sandstone quarry from which the building stones for the house, cemetery and other early buildings were extracted, runs north-south in front of the dwelling and extends a considerable distance into the grassy driveway circle to the north. The stones in the quarry feature the drilling holes made by the workmen as they split the rock. Drill marks are plainly visible on Porter's residence and on the massive stones in the wall surrounding his family's cemetery. An artesian well has formed on an upper plain of the quarry. A few small ferns growing from crevices and one contrasting, marble sculpture of a reclining child represent a human landscaping contribution to this amazing archaeological site. Explaining the existence of the quarry, the Col. Lewis Porter Place lies on an extensive ridge of the Lower Harts Mountain that spans across Woodbourne. It is most extraordinary to have the quarry that provided the building stones so prominent on a property, let alone outside the front door of the dwelling house.

The two-story, one-bay, square-notched-log Dolly Porter Carter House (030-5427-0050; 030-0351), standing about half a mile southeast of her father's dwelling, was probably built as a slave quarter, since the building only had a single door and a second-story window on the front. About the time of Colonel Porter's death in 1891 when Dolly received this portion of his estate, the dwelling was weatherboarded and given a frame addition. The recently removed wing enveloped the log main block. Dolly's sister, Agnes Dent, apparently had a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide, log house built on her inherited land in circa 1892 since no buildings were shown on her forty-eight-acre portion on the division plat (030-5427-0242).<sup>1</sup> The circa 1860 Marshall House (030-5427-0019) at 9406 Springs Road stands two stories tall with a two-bay width. Remaining on the last village lot on the west side of Springs Road before Canterbury, this dwelling appears to have been the home of farmer Eliza S. Marshall who was living next to Colonel Porter in 1860.<sup>2</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 6**

Built in 1900, the white stuccoed-frame First Springs Baptist Church (030-5427-0192; 030-0298), on the northeast corner of Springs and Turnbull roads, faces west overlooking the majority of the community. The contributing, gable-fronting church with a rear addition creating a T-plan features a castellated bell tower with a dentiled cornice and triple-hung-sash stained-glass windows on the main block. Constructed in 1910, the stuccoed-frame, gable-roofed, two-room Turnbull School No. 16 (030-5427-0190) remains to the southeast behind the church at 8329 Turnbull Road. Now solely a residence, the building has three additions including two on the sides and a full-width, shed-roofed wing on the back. Although there are no remaining outward signs that this contributing building functioned as a schoolhouse in the early twentieth century, the two-room plan remains intact. A surviving rural African-American school is seldom found.

There are four colony-to-nation-period (1750-1789) buildings surviving in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District. Typically, they evolved with additions beginning in the nineteenth century. However, the original core remains discernible from the exterior on all but the circa 1750 Cedar Grove which Anne Spilman Barrett named Clovelly in 1905 (030-5427-0223; 030-0318) at 8669-8671 Springs Road. The original Kemper family owners began the three expansion campaigns on this manor house in 1810 that continued through the 1930s when architect William Lawrence Bottomley completed its transition into the Colonial Revival style. The wings largely encased the circa 1750 portion. Built around 1770, the story-and-a-half, three-bay-wide main block of Settledown (030-0346) on Canterbury (030-5427-0120; 030-0345) is notable for the apparent integration of its domestic dependencies through additions that ultimately rendered an irregular plan. The summer kitchen is joined at the southwest back corner, and standing at the east end, a single-bay, gable-fronting building on a stone foundation with a stone, exterior-side chimney may have been a laundry. Much of the first floor interior has been gutted, and the added shed-roofed dormers are incompatible with the original design of the main block. Yet, the added-on house is an interesting expression of early vernacular rural architecture that has grown with the needs of its inhabitants. Settledown is also significant for retaining a substantial, sixteen-foot-square, frame meathouse, an indication of the productivity of the farm, in addition to those dependencies existing within the house plan.

Jacob Holtzclaw's circa 1750, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame dwelling with a gable roof, an exterior-end stone chimney and a full-width porch, became an insignificant side wing in Bottomley's Colonial Revival-style additions to Ashland beginning in 1928 (030-5427-0040; 030-0971). Bottomley also incorporated a stone kitchen or laundry dependency into Ashland's enlargement with a hyphen to the colonial dwelling's porch. Although these mid-eighteenth-century dwellings have become secondary within the grand revival mansions, their preservation and incorporation demonstrates that they were valued by the architect and the owners in the making of their country estates. They certainly enhance the history and architectural merit today, even as the imposing Colonial Revival-style transformation has taken precedence.

Dating to circa 1770, Ashley in Whitney State Forest (030-5427-0234; 030-0497) is one of two eighteenth-century stone houses in the historic district. The other is neighboring North Wales. The property containing Ashley, in fact, was part of North Wales before and after William Allason built his larger two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide manor house with two interior-end chimneys above an English basement. Ashley stands a story-and-a-half tall, is only two bays wide and has an interior-end chimney. The stonework, including finely-splayed jack arches above the windows and door and the mortar application, particularly resembles that on Allason's dwelling. Enough of the window sash remains to convey that they were nine over nine. Weatherboard partly covers the east gable end where a frame addition probably stood, similar to the one constructed on the North Wales mansion during the Ashton's residency. Beyond the apparent hall-parlor plan, much of the interior evidence in the long-abandoned Ashley dwelling has been torn away by vandals, and a substantial hole in the roof has opened the second-floor and first-floor ceilings of plastered split lath to deterioration. The sky is visible from the ground floor. The log first-floor joists are gone, but a portion of the replacement flooring remains. Wrought nails are visible where the baseboard has torn away from the plastered wall. Yet, cut nails are also present in the paneled door and window

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 7**

jambs which are enhanced with a bolection molding. Part of the chair rail exists. The steps in the northeast corner have no flooring under them and are hanging precariously. The original floor boards appear to be those reused in the sheathing on the nineteenth-century loafing shed standing to the west of the house beside the small stable. The gouge marks for leveling over the log joists remain prominent.

The nineteenth century is represented mostly in vernacular farmhouses, but Woodbourne, The Grove and the Timberlake-Pierce House display high-style characteristics, even though the former two were greatly expanded in the early twentieth century. Built in circa 1805, the Woodbourne manor house (030-5427-0044; 030-0322) is extraordinary for being a stone masonry and gable-fronting example of the late Federal style. The two-and-one-half-story dwelling was originally three bays wide with a lunette in the gable. The Grove (030-5427-0043; 030-0339) was built in circa 1847 in the Greek Revival style with a side-hall, double-parlor plan. Standing two-and-one-half stories, three bays wide with paired, brick, interior-end chimneys on the east side, the brick house was probably stuccoed in the 1920s after the additions designed by Waddy Butler Wood.

The circa 1885, Timberlake-Pierce House (030-5427-0142) at 8579 Opal Road is an extraordinarily well-ornamented rural example of the Italianate style. The two-story, four-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame dwelling has an asymmetrical compound plan of cross gables, and a broad, two-story, hip-roofed bay wraps around the east side. The dominant front gable that projects two bays beyond the side-gabled center section features deep cornice returns and a deep bay window. A two-story, three-ranked bay window is featured on the west cross gable. The widely overhanging eaves are supported by decorative scroll brackets, and the tall trim band under the heavily-molded cornice is unusually composed of beaded matchboard, which is a vernacular design. Square posts with scalloped and accentuated brackets support the flared eaves of the shed-roofed porch. The entrance is embellished with a double-leaf door with a single, tall, frosted pane surrounded by multicolored square lights. Two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows have a deep rectangular molding, but sacrifice heavy hoods to give precedence to the other Italianate-style characteristics. The circa 1995, two-story, four-bay-deep, rear addition that created a T-plan is distinguished from the main block by a hipped roof, fewer brackets and plain window architraves to give hierarchy to the historic frontage. The brick chimneys are decorated with heavily-corbeled caps and terracotta flues. The property also retains a frame meathouse and a badly deteriorating, circa 1885, two-story barn.

Another significant Opal Road residence is the Jimmy Appleton Cottage (030-5427-0143; 030-0335). The house earned its name from the long residency of Warrenton plumber James Appleton in the twentieth century but was built as one of the cottages for the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort in circa 1850. This two-story, three-bay, double-pen dwelling was constructed of log with a central-interior chimney rising above the gable roof. A past survey indicated the building had two doors on the facade, but only one multi-light door currently exists. Rear additions in the mid-twentieth century have created a T-plan. This is the only known log building in the springs resort and one of four surviving in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District.

Built for hotelkeeper Charles Tavenner in 1870, The Dell (030-5427-0021) at 8095 Black Snake Lane has an unusual design due to an 1875 addition that distinguishes the dwelling from traditional rural farmhouses. Beginning as a two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame building under a low-pitched gable roof, the house had a two-bay, side-hall plan like Georgiana Blight's The Grove. Tavenner's house has six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. When The Dell was sold in trust to John A. Spilman for Eliza Spilman, his son, builder John R. Spilman, likely continued the construction he began for Tavenner by setting back a two-and-one-half-story, one-bay addition on the west end and giving it a distinctive centered gable and paired casement windows. The entrance on the main block received a one-bay porch with a centered gable in its hipped roof. The house also features overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails on the front and back elevations and chamfered purlins on the sides. Two Italianate-influenced bay windows enhance the west side gable. The one-story, gable-roofed rear wing on the southwest back corner and the gable-roofed bathhouse at the opposite end by builder W. J. Hanback for current

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 8**

owner Henry Dunbar complement the nineteenth-century construction in design and workmanship. Successfully mitigating intrusion, the swimming pool between these appendages is hidden behind an outside stone wall.

A circa 1840 log building at 8139-8141 Lee Highway (030-5427-0014) reportedly was a coach stop in the early nineteenth century, although its form suggests slave quarters, and the property was part of Robert E. Scott's Gunston Farm at the time. In 1870, farmer James Robinson bought the 120-acre parcel shown on a plat containing a stable and unidentified building near the road from Scott's estate. The Robinson family established their home place here.<sup>3</sup> A windmill stood a short distance to the east of the log house. Reserved in perpetuity for the heirs, the stone-fenced Robinson family cemetery is to the northeast of the south-facing log building.<sup>4</sup> A circa 1900 springhouse sets into the ground off of the southeast front corner of the log house. Originally built one-and-one-half stories, two-bays wide with a gable roof and a stone, exterior-end chimney, the V-notched log building was extended two bays to the east, weatherboarded and given a full-width porch on the south elevation later in the nineteenth century. A one-story, shed-roofed wing was crudely added on the east gable in the early twentieth century. Long abandoned and in a state of neglect, the building warrants more intensive documentation and study before determining if it was indeed a tavern and coach stop or slave quarters for Mr. Scott.

A circa 1830 stone slave quarter on Robert Eden Lee's St. Leonards Farm (030-5427-0007; 030-0304) is another important early-nineteenth-century building. The existence of slave housing in Fauquier is rare, and this stone example likely precedes the log dwelling at the Col. Lewis Porter Place (030-5427-0050; 030-0351). The St. Leonards quarter has endured alteration and expansion for tenant housing, but the rubble-stone building exhibits common mortar that was prominently mixed with halves of oyster shells in addition to smaller pieces. The shells were burned to produce lime for mixing into the lime-sand mortar. While small bits are sometimes visible, particularly in the Tidewater area, it is quite remarkable to see the unrefined halves in the mortar in the Piedmont. Another rarity of masonry construction in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Fauquier County architecture exists in the valley where several frame houses have brick foundations when stone is traditional and plentiful in the Piedmont. Stone is particularly plentiful in the Springs Valley where quarries have been identified and mined. Two dwellings with brick foundations were built on the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort where brick making surely occurred on site for the brick hotels and several masonry cottages.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400) or Fauquier Country Club as it is now known, encompasses three significant frame, nineteenth-century houses on Springs Drive that were sold to private owners by the resort directors. Built in circa 1855, the one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame Bell Cottage (030-5427-0126; 030-0324) at 8582 Springs Drive is distinguished by a two-over-two-over-two, triple-hung-sash window beside the entrance, a wraparound porch with delicate jigsawn scroll brackets and a centered gable-roofed wall dormer. The circa 1830, two-and-one-half-story, five-ranked, Tyler-Bishop Cottage, 8604 Springs Drive, (030-5427-0128; 030-0384) is hardly a cottage. Most of the two-story rear addition has stood for some time, and the brick foundation under the main block is unusual, but the integrity overall has diminished with the recent replacement of the windows, weatherboard, porch, which now has Tuscan columns instead of square, and roof which has extended faux joists. Yet, the atypical eleven-light transom appears early. Named for country club owner Bill Doeller in the 1950s, the Victorian Doeller House (030-5427-0125; 030-0385) was probably built circa 1875 for a director of the reorganized Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Company. The dwelling displays prominent Queen Anne-style characteristics in its complex cross gables which are decorated with scalloped wood shingles and book-shaped louvered vents above the eaves, paneled, heavily-corbeled-brick chimneys and a wraparound porch with chamfered, Y-bracketed, turned posts supporting a hipped roof. While bay windows may be found on the rear elevation, an unexpected vernacular touch is the twelve-over-two, and nine-over-two, double-hung-sash windows on the facade.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 9**

While twentieth-century residential architecture in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District is overwhelmingly represented by high-style buildings, there are many fine vernacular houses of merit. Two outstanding, circa 1900, vernacular farmhouses with similarities stand on Manor Lane Farm at 8335 Beech Lane (030-5427-0041; 030-0338) and Trelarney at 9214 Springs Road (030-5427-0057; 030-0325). The two-story, three-bay, frame houses under standing-seam-metal gable roofs are enhanced with prominent centered gables that give a fairly ordinary Virginia farmhouse the suggestion of a classical pavilion. The gable of the Manor Lane residence is embellished with ogee-cut rafter tails and spindle brackets. Where single vents are common, an elliptical, double-louvered vent is under the rake board. An odd component is the stretcher-course-brick, flue chimney rising through the porch floor up the north side of the centered gable where interior rooms are the first-floor central hall and typically a second-floor bathroom. The added chimney may serve to hide a central air conditioning duct.

The five-bay porch on Manor Lane is also a notable design because it follows the shape of the facade with its projecting Greek Revival-style-influenced centered pediment. Tuscan columns support the standing-seam-metal hipped roof. The two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows flanking the elaborated entrance, which has sidelights and a transom, have been replaced with double-leaf, multi-light French doors with transoms for balance. A double-pile, two-story, rear addition created an L-plan, and there is a one-story, north wing, but this well-designed house retains good integrity. Trelarney also has early additions on the back where a fine feature is the jalousie windows and storm door on the side of the ell. Overall the main block retains all of its two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows. Accentuated with sidelights and four pilasters supporting a segmental fanlight, Trelarney's Federal-inspired entrance is most impressive for a farmhouse.

Significant Manor Lane outbuildings consist of a stone and latticed-frame springhouse down the northeast front hillside, an expanded stone meathouse, a garden shed, a carriage house with wings once housing a corn crib and a machine shed and a stable adapted into a chicken house. Manor Lane's naturally enhanced landscaping also contributes greatly to the rural historic district. The domestic setting is deeply situated within the fifty-two-acre tract beyond a winding driveway and pond. Two ranks of stone steps rise up the triple-terraced front lawn to the boxwood green at the dwelling. A swimming pool is on the east side of the house beside the meathouse, garden shed and a white trellis. The residence is shaded in aged oaks and a towering cedar, and the rolling rear yard features bands of earthen mounds that may be Civil War breastworks, considering the proximity of the property in the line of fighting between the Springs and Waterloo.

The influence of America's prestigious colonial revivalists Little and Browne, William Lawrence Bottomley, W. H. Irwin Fleming and Waddy Butler Wood is admirably articulated in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District. Recognized as the pioneer of the Colonial Revival style, Boston architect Arthur Little and his partner Herbert W. C. Browne transformed the Georgian North Wales manor house of Falmouth merchant William Allason into a celebration of Colonial Revival ornamentation inside and out (030-5427-0219; 030-0093). The two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, stone dwelling, with an English basement, a steeply-pitched gable roof and four interior-end chimneys was originally built facing south between 1776 and 1796. As a result of the 1916-20 addition and alterations for cotton broker Edward Weld, the house is eighteen bays wide with a dominant slate-shingled gable roof, ten stone chimneys and hipped wings crossing through the east and west gable ends. One of the hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style is a bold exaggeration of the earlier characteristics of the colonial period. Since Allason's dwelling originally lacked entry porches, Little and Browne added a broad, three-bay, pedimented portico on the north elevation and a two-story balustraded portico on the south where they designed a classical entrance surround complete with fluted pilasters supporting a modillioned segmental pediment. The central block received a dentiled cornice and a soffit ornamented with lozenges alternating with mutules, while the cornice of the addition was distinguished with a bead-and-reel molding and interlacing arches on the soffit.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 10**

Beyond the symmetrically long wings spanning from the eighteenth-century house, the exterior additions proportionately repeat the rhythm and general scale of the Georgian-period elements. Inside, however, the architects exploded the Colonial Revival style throughout. From the original parlor to the upstairs chambers, no room retained any pretense of individual hierarchy following Little and Browne's application of richly pedimented door surrounds, machine-carved moldings and embellished mantels in the family quarters. The front of the house now faces north toward the meathouse, summer kitchen and down the alley to the 1916-20 carriage house. The dooryard is enhanced by shaped box hedges, box trees, a boxwood parterre, a rose garden and a cascading terraced lawn. The architects' brilliance flowed far beyond the mansion with an integrated Renaissance and English landscape design that allowed each new and earlier building or structure to demonstrate its unique architectural splendor within its particular setting.<sup>5</sup>

William Lawrence Bottomley and W. H. Irwin Fleming are both recognized for their English country estate designs of the early twentieth century from Virginia to New York. Both discovered, and thereafter preferred, to have the Hanback master builders articulate their designs in the Piedmont region because their standard of perfection harmonized. The Springs Valley boasts three of Bottomley's Colonial Revival-style projects including the brick Dakota (030-5427-0002; NR 030-0300) at 8134 Springs Road, built in 1928 for Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Winmill, the circa 1750-1925 Clovelly (030-5427-0223; 030-0318) at 8669 Springs Road, which he enhanced for Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Winmill and the Georgian Revival stone additions to Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971) at 8712-8716 Holtzclaw Road in the 1920s which are discussed in the next section.

Irwin Fleming's brilliance was revealed in his 1931-33 Neoclassical-style home for Rev. & Mrs. Paul Bowden, The Oaks at 8457 Oaks Road (030-5427-0035; 030-0320). This eclectic style is a departure from the architect's demonstrated preference of the Colonial Revival style for residential architecture in Fauquier County as seen at Hopefield (030-0085), Airlie (030-0205), the W. J. Hanback House, the Dowell House and two dwellings for Fletcher Harper on Salamander Farm near Middleburg. Fleming drew distinctive features from Georgian, Federal, Gothic, Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles in the creation of The Oaks mansion. The Classical Revival-style element is the impressive full-height, four-bay front portico with four atypical Tower of the Winds columns on the symmetrical, five-bay, two-and-one-half-story main block. Although the column design was mass produced in the early twentieth century, those displayed on The Oaks are the first recorded in Fauquier County. The north rear elevation of the main block is distinguished with a full-facade, two-story, Greek Revival-style porch with six flat-paneled pillars on limestone bases supporting a heavily molded and dentiled cornice. The Neoclassical-style Chippendale balustrade remains in storage after its removal for maintenance. Fleming incorporated many Federal-style features in the main entrance with its leaded-glass sidelights and fluted pilasters supporting a leaded fanlight, while a Palladian window graces the rear elevation. The paired, parapet chimneys are a Georgian-style design, and the Gothic style is represented in the fanlights above French doors on the wings and the buttressed rear chimney.

Waddy Butler Wood, famed for his designs of the Department of the Interior, the FDA Building, the Navy Annex and Shoreham Hotel in Washington, is credited with the imposing stone Ridgelea mansion (030-5427-0036; 030-0084) at 8364 Holtzclaw Road for Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barrett and additions to the 1847, Greek Revival-style farmhouse called The Grove (030-5427-0043; 030-0039) at 8439 Holtzclaw Road for William Henry Pool. A noted distinction in the majority of these Springs Valley Colonial Revival-style dwellings is the maintenance of symmetry on facades while the architects took advantage of the revival's allowance for random fenestration on the back elevations. Ridgelea and The Grove are good examples of this treatment. Ridgelea has ten openings across the facade including those on the side portico and the service wing that maintain rhythm and proportion. The twelve windows and doors on the opposite rear elevation have inconsistencies in size and placement on each side of the main entrance, and they do not align with the second-story openings. The ratio of first-story openings flanking the centered door on the main block is four to two. The symmetrical balance of windows on The Grove is more consistent from the front to back on the central block. Wood's only departure is the dropped second-

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 11**

story window to the flat roof of the semi-circular rear portico to allow for the sundial under the cornice. Beyond this, he held the formality of the main block by relegating asymmetry to the south servant-quarter wing.

Blackrock at 8243 Springs Road and Wyndham at 8189-8191 Springs Road are two more fine examples of the Colonial Revival style that display the broad variation of characteristics of the fashionable architectural movement in the Springs Valley in the early twentieth century. Blackrock (030-5427-0229; 030-0301) was built in 1913 by William F. Hanback for D. Harcourt Lees, Sr. Having four bays across the front of the main block, this two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame dwelling originally represents the asymmetrical façade prototype of the style while featuring characteristic paired windows and reinterpretations of classical details. The primary entrance with its modern interpretation of a pedimented porch is off-center to the southwest of a paired four-over-four, double-hung-sash window and a six-over-six, double-hung-sash window. Another six-over-six is southwest of the entrance. Two paired, four-over-four windows are on the second story, and a shed-roofed dormer with triple, six-pane windows is on the gable roof which has widely-overhanging eaves that are uncommon on colonial predecessors. Elegant ogee lintels detail the fenestration. In 1937, William J. Hanback constructed the one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed southwest wing that has a broad exterior-end stone chimney. The ogee lintels enhance the six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows as well. In 1990, Mr. Hanback's grandson, Stephen, built the northwest one-story, two-bay wing that matches, except for the absence of a chimney. The front landscaping is Colonial Revival-inspired as well, being composed of boxwood parterres and a stone ha-ha wall on the second terrace. Blackrock is presently the home of D. Harcourt Lees, Jr. who has been a lifelong horseman and foxhunter as shown in his frame stables.

Built of brick in 1912 by William F. Hanback for inventor Maurice Pilson, the elegant Wyndham house was bought by Col. George T. Walker (030-5427-0232; 030-0303) after he sold his Wyndham Farm off of Alexander Pike across Warrenton. Colonel Walker carried the name with him to the Springs Valley. The two-story, Flemish-bond-brick house with a hipped roof and exterior-end chimneys had a three-part plan originally, being composed of a three-bay main block and one-story, one-bay wings. The frame, shed-roofed, one-bay additions to each end appeared in circa 1975. The outstanding Colonial Revival-style characteristics are the Flemish-bond brick pattern, the eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows, the swan-neck pedimented entrance, the scroll brackets under the overhanging eaves and the gable-roofed portico with a flat-paneled arched ceiling. The Tuscan columns on the portico are a colonial feature, but the faux extended purlins would not have decorated an original. Aside from this finely articulated dwelling, the estate has a designed landscape involving a large rectangular garden pool, a boxwood garden behind the house, a hip-roofed garage, two servants' quarters and an unusual gable-roofed, rock-face-metal garage with egg-and-dart ornamentation on the door that date to 1912-1920.

The rural historic district contains many other significant representations of exemplary architectural designs including the English Tudor Revival-style Waverly and Elway Hall that appear to have been conceived by an architect. Waverly's (030-5427-0228; 030-0337) oldest, circa 1850 section is the one-and-one-half-story, stone, southeast rear corner under a gable roof that has a group of multi-light casement windows beside the entrance. The 1885 enlargement to the north expresses more Tudor characteristics in the steeply-pitched hipped roof with cross gables, an exterior-front chimney with ornamental cross-hatched terracotta pots, grouped windows and decorative half timbering. Painted white so the half-timbered gables stand out, the Waverly dwelling and the hollow-tile, Tudor Revival-style great barn are early examples of this design favored by British owners in both periods of construction.

Completed in 1907, Elway Hall (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) is an extraordinary Victorian English country manor composed of large coursed-stone blocks under a red terracotta tile hipped roof with three dominant projecting gables that are ornamented above the eave with red tile shingles. Adding additional color are the lighter stone lintels and sills on the diverse window forms including one-over-one and four-over-four, double-hung sashes that are single or grouped. The most prominent one-over-one sashes are set under a rounded arch and flanked by diamond-patterned glazing. Six-over-one sashes begin to appear on the side and rear elevations. Towering and heavily-corbeled,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 12**

brick-interior chimneys rise from the roof while a massive and decorative stone chimney with a 1907 date stone stands on the northeast side. Elway Hall draws distinctive characteristics from many styles including the Queen Anne, Tudor Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque, with a strong emphasis on the latter in the rough-faced heavy, colorful stonework, varied textures, stone arches over significant windows, groupings of windows, stocky stone porch columns and the two-story, octagonal-shaped rear corner tower. Elway Hall is a richly embellished manor house within a Sherwood Forest setting that is further enhanced by a dry-stacked stone fence spanning three centuries of construction surrounding the property.

The Springs Valley Rural Historic District has two exemplary, contributing examples of Modern Movement architecture. Local builder Randolph Carter constructed the brick Ranch-style Marshfield (030-5427-0224) at 8609-8639 Springs Road in 1947. It is an excellent rambling representation, displaying a bold T-plan, a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide overhangs, wraparound and ribbons of single-light casement windows, a broad, brick-interior chimney with terracotta pots and a heavily-paneled oak door. Designed by architect Washington Reed as a split-level subtype of the Ranch style, the Hodgkin House (030-5427-0004) at 8266 Springs Road was completed in 1956. The dwelling has a T-plan and is built into a ridge to achieve a two-story front and a one-story rear elevation. The six-bay-wide, frame residence illustrates other major characteristics of the style in the low-pitched gable roof with broadly overhanging eaves, wide-board siding emphasizing horizontality, plate-glass doors, casement windows and a projecting gable with a full-width picture window. The first story on the facade is composed of stuccoed cinder block for the characteristic variation of materials.

The Ranch style has other remarkable depictions in the valley, but the majority do not contribute to the rural historic district because of their age. The brick and stucco Woodlands (030-5427-0030), built in 1964 at 8372 Elway Lane with a U-plan with a spacious center, two broad projecting wings and groups of tall, single-pane, casement windows is particularly noteworthy in its design, materials and setting that inspired its name. A notable landscape preservation characteristic of the mid-twentieth-century development in the Springs Valley is demonstrated in the construction of split-level houses that conformed with the rolling contour instead of grading level, as currently practiced in the county. The Hodgkin House and Iden House (030-5427-0006) built on Lees Ridge, the split-level dwellings on Black Snake Lane (030-5427-0018; 030-5427-0019; 030-5427-0022) and three examples on Springs Road (030-5427-0027; 030-5427-0029; 030-5427-0168) best illustrate the qualities of the style and imagination of the builder in maintaining the setting. The brick house at 9409 Springs Road (030-5427-0168) gets high marks for splitting its levels over a pond bank.

The Springs Valley has a remarkable collection of stables. Clovelly's stable (030-5427-0223; 030-0318) is an unusual two-story, twenty-five-stall barn with back-to-back stalls under a gable roof, and a one-story, hip-roofed corridor wraps entirely around the building, except for the centered gabled entrances on the front and back. This extraordinary stable was built in circa 1910 for Anne Spilman, the daughter of Gen. Baldwin Day Spilman and Annie Camden. Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084) has a large U-shaped stable similar to the smaller yearling stables at North Wales, all dating to the early twentieth century. Formerly part of Clovercroft and Elway Hall when built for General and Mrs. Spilman in circa 1910 and currently used by the Warrenton Hunt (030-5427-0033), a two-story, stuccoed-frame stable at 8442 Elway Lane was constructed on a stone foundation with an atypical T-plan under a gabled roof. The nine interior stalls, a wash room and a tack room extend horizontally, while the feed room is in the gable-fronting portion. Three broad gabled ventilation cupolas are on the back wing's roof, and gable-roofed dormers are on the front section. Manufactured by Securo and distributed by the Farm Equipment Company of Baltimore in circa 1920, the adjacent round, corrugated-steel corncrib with a standing-seam-metal roof is also quite remarkable because it is a rare survival of this type of crib. Oddangles (030-5427-0233; 030-0302) retains a rambling frame stable with an E-shaped plan that evolved from the circa 1900, two-story, side-gabled, central core with three stalls in the front and three in the back, leaving the center for workspace and hay storage. Probably by the 1920s, the one-story, L-shaped, vertical-boarded-frame wings with five stalls each were added to both sides.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 7 Page 13**

Standing-seam metal covers the main block's gable roof, while corrugated metal sheathes the shed-and-pent-roofed wings. Corrugated metal has been applied over the vertical boarding on the primary barn, and two of the former Dutch doors are now full height replacements. The old stable has seen better days, but it remains as an interesting and unusual form in the valley and county.

There are three forebay barns dating to circa 1945 in the valley with North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093) possessing two beside a drive-through corncrib, while the third stands at Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084). Forebay barns are uncommon in Fauquier County. On the east side of Springs Road at Whiffletree (030-5427-0222; 030-0319), Viola Winnill's splendid carriage house for her unparalleled collection of carriages began as a combined stable in 1929 and grew as she added carts from all over the world. Interior walls have pine paneling and glassed carriage wheel windows maintaining her cartwheel theme of architectural metaphors, also shown on the exterior of the neighboring main house. The buildings at Whiffletree exhibit Mrs. Winnill's remarkable design skill and influence on the Springs Valley landscape. Leeton Hill (030-5247-0235) has an imposing two-story, three-bay-wide, ten-bay-deep stable with a broad gable roof with widely overhanging and flared eaves of Dutch influence and three round metal ventilators. The height and expansiveness of the roof far exceeds the size of the first story. A tall hay door is in the east-front overhang cutting through the roof like a wall dormer. The largest windows beside stall doors feature Colonial Revival-style nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows that relate to the Leeton Hill mansion.

Although Canterbury's thirty-one-bay-long, sixty-stall, frame stable has not survived, an extraordinary stone blacksmith shop with a towering exterior-end chimney that Albert Peirce built in the early 1930s is still extant (030-5427-0120; 030-0345). The Colonial Revival-style building features elliptical openings with prismatic wire glass in the windows and three-light door for fire protection. Some panes and shards have broken out, and the slate roof needs repair after long years of vacancy. Further indication of the vitality of Canterbury's thoroughbred racing, foxhunting and cattle operation, the estate retains three offices near stables and barns. From their horse industry and agricultural buildings to the grand manor houses, property owners in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District have largely well maintained the natural and designed landscape and the significant number of contributing historic resources with a continuation of the historic functions that has preserved the integrity of the setting and architecture.

**SPRINGS VALLEY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY**

**NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:** The properties are listed by street alphabetically and are keyed to the map using the last three digits of their VDHR ID# within the contributing primary resource. Resources are noted as Contributing or a bold N-C for Non-contributing.

**Beech Lane**

**8335 Beech Lane 030-5427-0041; 030-0338 Manor Lane Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1906

Underpinned with a grapevine-jointed stone foundation, the side-gabled, three-ranked, weatherboarded-frame house exhibits a standing-seam-metal gable roof with a prominent centered gable that is embellished with ogee-cut rafter tails and spindle brackets. An elliptical double-louvered vent is under the ridge. An odd component is the stretcher-course-brick chimney rising through the porch floor up the north side of the centered gable where interior rooms are the first-floor central hall and typically a second-floor bathroom. The added chimney may serve to hide a central air conditioning duct. The five-bay porch follows the shape of the facade with its projecting Greek Revival-style, centered, low pediment. Tuscan columns support its standing-seam-metal hipped roof. The two-over-two, double-hung windows flanking the entrance elaborated with sidelights and a transom, have been replaced with double-leaf, multi-light French doors with transoms for balance. There is a one-story, two-bay north wing. A double-pile, two-story, rear addition created an L-plan. Its west side porch has recently been extended south to a hip-roofed carport.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 14

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Springhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carriage House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable/Chicken House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Earthworks	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	N-C

**Black Snake Lane**

**8058 Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0022 Five Oaks**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1960

This is a broad gable-fronting example of a split-level house with the greater back portion standing two stories behind the banked front. The house features redwood siding, a double-leaf door under a glazed gable, grouped, single-pane, casement windows and a broad and stocky, stuccoed, interior chimney.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bath House	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	N-C

**8142 Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0019 House, 8142 Black Snake Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1970

Veneered with polychromatic brick, this house has a taller, three-bay, main block between one-bay wings. An exterior-end, brick chimney is on the south wing, while a two-car garage is on the north. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung-sash flanking a door with stained-glass sidelights. Turned posts support the roof overhang for a three-bay porch. The split-level house has a two-story rear elevation.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
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**8152 Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0018 House, 8152 Black Snake Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1973

This last lot on the north side of the lane has a five-bay, vinyl-sided, frame, split-level dwelling with a cinder-block foundation, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a stuccoed chimney. A gabled wall dormer rises through the eave of the projecting north wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(2) N-C

**8155 Black Snake Lane 030-5420-0017 House, 8155 Black Snake Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1955

This house has a rectangular plan, a cinder-block foundation, a frame clad in wide weatherboards, a boxed cornice, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick, central-interior chimney. The off-center laminated door has three, staggered, horizontal lights. A paired, two-over-two, double-hung-sash window is on the west side and a single window is on the east.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 15

---

**8121 Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0020 Mulford Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

This is one of several combined residential and stable buildings in the district. The board-and-batten-clad, frame house is six bays wide with a diverse fenestration including a single-leaf door, grouped single-pane windows, a board-and-batten door, a Dutch door and a broad window with batten shutters. Four gable-roofed dormers with one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows are on the asphalt-shingled gable roof with a stone-interior chimney. Stall entry is on the rear elevation.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8095-8097 Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0021 The Dell**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1870

The weatherboarded-frame house with a low-pitched gable roof and brick-interior chimney began in 1870 with a two-bay-wide side-hall plan. The facade is illuminated with six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows and a raised-panel door within three-pane sidelights below a transom. In circa 1875, a two-and-one-half-story, one-bay addition was set back two feet on the west side and given a distinctive centered gable and tall, paired, two-light casement windows. The entrance on the main block received a one-bay porch with a centered gable in its hipped roof. The house also features overhanging eaves with rounded rafter tails on the front and back elevations and chamfered purlins on the sides. Two Italianate-influenced bay windows are on the west side gable. The one-story, one-bay, gable-roofed rear wing on the southwest back corner and the gable-roofed bathhouse at the southeast end were built in 1975. The swimming pool between these appendages is hidden behind an outside stone wall.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Chicken House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Loafing Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Fence

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Road Trace

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(4) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Bath House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Other: Mounting Block

N-C

**7511 Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0023 Twin Gables**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 2003

Twin Gables is aptly named for the two cross gables projecting from the southeast and southwest corners of the rectangular core of the stuccoed-frame house. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. Both south front gables have vinyl Venetian windows with eight-over-twelve, double-hung sashes between six-over-nine sashes. Recessed under the roof overhang between the two gables, the entrance has a vinyl door with beveled decorative glazing. Applied with a roughcast stroke, the stuccoed walls on this residence display a warm sandy tone that is compatible with the setting and valley.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 16

---

**Black Snake Lane 030-5427-0240 Great Run Bridge on Black Snake Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, 2003-2005

Spanning a shallow but wide expanse of Great Run, this bridge is about a mile from Springs Road. The Elway Hall tile barn field is on its southwest side, and Five Oaks is situated to the southeast. This concrete single-slab bridge with steel abutments was completely reconstructed between 2003 and 2005.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

N-C

**Canterbury Drive**

**8447-8605 Canterbury Drive 030-5427-0120; 030-0345 Canterbury**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1931-33

Built entirely of hand-made bricks in a Flemish bond pattern on the site of an earlier residence, Canterbury draws on colonial precedence as a river plantation house with decorative front and back elevations and a five-part plan under a standing-seam-metal gable roof. Framed by towering, paired, interior-end chimneys, the five-ranked main block stands atypically three stories tall above two-story, two-bay hyphens and one-story projecting gable-fronting wings. Maintaining symmetry, paired Colonial Revival-style, Tuscan columns support the three-bay, pedimented portico on the east facade. Braced solely by two forked scroll brackets attached to the two center columns, the original iron lantern still illuminates and frames the elliptical marble-surrounded entrance in the background. The recessed door surround is composed of a fanlight and sidelights enhanced with tracery. Set into the brick wall flanking the entrance, two arched marble niches with urns repeat the pattern. The six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows have marble lintels and sills. The main block is further distinguished with a four-ranked brick cornice with two courses of dogtooth-laid brick between headers.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

*Individual Resource Status:* Bath House

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

*Individual Resource Status:* Office

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

*Individual Resource Status:* Meathouse

*Individual Resource Status:* Blacksmith Shop

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

*Individual Resource Status:* Barrows Run Baptist Church Ruin

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/Entry

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

*Individual Resource Status:* Wall

*Individual Resource Status:* Garden Pool

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

*Individual Resource Status:* Tennis Court

*Individual Resource Status:* Watch Tower

*Individual Resource Status:* Gatehouse

Contributing

(3) Contributing

(2) Contributing

(3) Contributing

(4) Contributing

(2) Contributing

Contributing

(2) Contributing

(4) Contributing

(3) Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

(2) Contributing

(3) Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 17

Elway Lane

**8372 Elway Lane 030-5427-0030 The Woodlands**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1964

The Woodlands is a rambling, brick and stucco, widely-overhanging, hip-roofed variant of the Ranch style with a U-plan created with a spacious center and two broad projecting wings. Stucco on the northwest wing accentuates the two sets of four, tall, single-light windows and the paired window in the middle. A large plate-glass window is beside the entrance on the center core, and a two-car garage is in the southeast wing. Although the house does not contribute to the period of significance, it is an admirably articulated example of the style in a woodland setting.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

**8374 Elway Lane 03-5427-0031 Old Mill Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Modern Movement, 1975

This rambling, gable-roofed, Ranch-style house breaks the standard design with a half-story-taller main block exhibiting two, broadly gabled dormers. This center of the house sets back behind gable-fronting brick wings with weatherboard above the eaves. A four-bay-wide trellis accentuates the horizontality as it joins the west garage. Eight over-eight, double-hung-sash windows are featured.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Pump House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**8394 Elway Lane 030-5427-0032; 030-0317 Elway Hall**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Late Victorian, 1907

Elway Hall is composed of large coursed-stone blocks that retain the cutter's drill marks under a red terracotta tile hipped roof with three dominant projecting gables that are ornamented above the eave with red tile shingles. Towering and heavily-corbeled brick-interior chimneys rise from the roof while a massive and decorative stone chimney with a 1907 date stone stands on the northeast side. Adding additional color are the lighter, rubbed-stone lintels and sills on the diversity of window forms including one-over-one and four-over-four, double-hung sashes that are single or grouped. The most prominent one-over-one sashes are set under a rounded arch and flanked by diamond-patterned glazing. The off-center projecting gable features a two-story, stained-glass window with a segmental arch that is highlighted with a keystone. Contrasting with a typical gable-fronting portico, the entrance is sheltered by a one-story, side-gabled porch with ashlar-block posts supporting the terracotta-tiled gable roof. Terracotta finials embellish the corners which is a detail expressed on the primary roof. A two-story, octagonal tower with six-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and a standing-seam-metal hipped roof stands in the northeast rear corner of this extraordinary manor.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Potato House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Silo

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Fence

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Ruins

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Chicken House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 18

**8442-8464 Elway Lane 030-5427-0033 Warrenton Hunt**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1910

Underpinned with a stone foundation, the main block of the stuccoed-frame huntsman's house has two six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flanking the nine-light, raised-panel door. Corrugated-metal covers the gable roof. A stuccoed-stone chimney stands on the south gable. Probably a Sears or other catalog house, significant features include a boxed cornice and an extended bedroom and dining room behind the front room as indicated by the narrow, shorter, gable-roofed appendages setting back on the side elevations. A one-bay, still shorter, gable-roofed wing sets back a bay on the north side. An addition on the back southwest corner dates to circa 1970.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	(3) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(4) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/Entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(2) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kennel	(2) N-C

**Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Resort (FWSS); Fauquier Springs Country Club**

**9236 Tournament Drive 030-5427-0121; 030-0400; 030-0142; 030-0394 Fauquier Springs Country Club**

*Primary Resource Information:* Clubhouse, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1991

The fourteen-bay-wide, two-story, brick-veneered clubhouse with an asphalt-shingled gable roof was built in 1991 on the site of the first clubhouse that fire destroyed the previous year. This building features pedimented gables with oval windows in the tympanums and arched openings. A broad portico with Tuscan columns shelters the southeast entrance composed of a multi-light French door under a tall multi-light arched window. (Note: The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs hotel site (030-0394) is located close to Springs Road to the southeast of Monroe Cottage and the Warrenton House approximately where modern residences have been built on partitioned, privately-owned lots, so the entire archaeological ruin may no longer be part of this property. Furthermore, a great loss of integrity is likely.)

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Clubhouse	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(5) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Hotel Ruin	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Water Tower	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gazebo	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Multiple Dwelling (Monroe House)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Powerhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bath House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Golf Course	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruin	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 19

---

**9255 Tournament Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0135 Schlegel House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960

This unusual stuccoed-frame house has a U-plan stretching seven bays wide, but the garage hides much of the front elevation. The steeply-pitched hipped roof and casement windows are French Colonial-style influences. Brick steps lead up to the entrance on the west, three-bay-wide, northwest ell. Paired three-light casement windows are at center, and paired, single-light doors wraparound the southwest corner. A one-bay northwest wing with a three-light casement window and pyramidal roof gives the impression of a meathouse. On the east elevation, arched dormers are on the main roof above multi-light, double French doors.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**9270 Tournament Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0132 House, 9270 Tournament Drive**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1965

This first seven-bay-wide house on the west side of Tournament Drive is composed of stretcher-course brick under a standing-seam-metal gable roof with an exterior-end brick chimney. Eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance with low-relief fluted pilasters and a single-light transom. An oversized, semi-circular, Tuscan-columned portico with its flat roof fastened to the eave above the cornice is a Post-Modern detail. The projecting, gable-fronting wing on the north side has a paired six-over-six window and an exterior-side, brick chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9276 Tournament Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0133 House, 9276 Tournament Drive**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1965

Standing at the south end of Tournament Drive, the seven-bay-wide, stretcher-course-brick dwelling features an L-plan under an asphalt-shingled gable roof with interior and exterior-end brick chimneys. Eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows flank a sixteen-light door. The two-car garage is adjoined to the northeast porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9273 Tournament Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0134 House, 9273 Tournament Drive**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

Built with a complex plan of four gables and an integral porch under a flared eave, the entrance appears to be on the west side of this fiber-cement-sided, frame house with a synthetic-slate gable roof. A single-car garage is in the one-bay, southwest wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8483 Country Club Lane (FWSS) 030-5427-0122 Arbor Falls**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 2000

This vinyl-clad-frame house with a brick-veneered facade has a hipped primary roof with three diversely-projecting, brick gables. Colonial Revival-style design influences are shown in the nine-over-nine, simulated-light windows and Post-Modern interpretations of Palladian windows with concrete keystones. The furthest projecting garage gable is pedimented with a round window in the tympanum.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8491 Country Club Lane (FWSS) 030-5427-0123 House, 8491 Country Club Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 2000

The eight-bay, vinyl-clad-frame house with a brick-veneered facade has a gable roof with three asymmetrical projecting gables and nine-over-nine, simulated-light, vinyl windows with segmental fanlights and concrete keystones. Bold sidelights and a five-pane transom surround the off-center entrance. Three garage bays are on the east side.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 20

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*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C  
N-C

**8501 Country Club Lane (FWSS) 030-5427-0124 Griffin House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980

Sans wood shingles on the gable roof, this shingle-clad-frame house was strongly influenced by the Shingle style. Standing-seam metal covers the roof, while the two brick-interior chimneys are wood shingled. Ribbons of one-over-one, double-hung-sash, wood windows are on the first story and sets of paired and grouped windows are on the second of the main block. The house also features a gable-roofed porte cochere joining the shed roof of an enclosed full-width porch connecting to the gable-roofed wing on the east side.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8580 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0125; 030-0385 Doeller House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, ca. 1875

The weatherboarded-frame house displays prominent Queen Anne-style characteristics in its complex cross gables that are decorated with scalloped wood shingles and book-shaped louvered vents above the eaves, paneled heavily-corbeled brick chimneys and a wraparound porch with chamfered, Y-bracketed, turned posts supporting a hipped roof. While bay windows may be found on the rear elevation, an unexpected vernacular touch is exhibited in the twelve-over-two, and nine-over-two, double-hung-sash windows on the facade. The northernmost gable features a round window. A fine unusually chamfered two-light transom enhances the hand-planed, raised-panel door.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Chicken House

N-C

**8582 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0126; 030-0324 Bell Cottage**

*Primary Resource Information:* Multiple Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1855

This two-bay-wide, frame dwelling features a rectangular plan, a stuccoed-stone foundation, weatherboard cladding, a standing-seam-metal gable roof, a centered wall dormer with a two-over-two, double-hung-sash window, an off-center interior brick chimney and an ornamental wraparound porch with jigsaw brackets. Originally having two entrances, the northwest opening now has a two-over-two-over-two, triple-hung-sash window. A single-light, replacement door is under a three-pane transom in the southeast opening. A standing-seam-metal hipped roof covers the porch. Although altered to one presently, the two doors suggest that this was a multiple dwelling for the Springs.

*Individual Resource Status:* Multiple Dwelling

Contributing

**8586-8592 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0127 House, 8586-9592 Springs Drive**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1935

Overgrown landscaping largely obscures this two-bay-wide, stuccoed-brick dwelling at 8586 Springs Drive but for its broad, centered, gable-roofed dormer with paired six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows on the asphalt-shingled gable roof with a brick-interior chimney. A one-story, two-bay porch is on the west side where brick sills are visible on the second-story windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8604 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0128; 030-0384 Tyler-Bishop Cottage**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830

Underpinned with a brick foundation, the circa 1830, five-bay-wide dwelling has diminished integrity due to the recent replacement of the six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, the weatherboard, the porch that now has Tuscan



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 21

columns instead of square posts, and the roof that has extended false joists. The atypical eleven-light transom above the entrance, the sidelights and the two-story rear addition on a brick foundation appear to date to the nineteenth century. The house features a centered, gable-roofed dormer with paired two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows and a brick interior chimney. The original form of the Tyler-Bishop Cottage remains discernible.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well

Contributing

**8616 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0129 House, 8616 Springs Drive**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Modern Greek Revival Influence, 2005

This gable-fronting, weatherboarded-frame house is a copy of the side-hall temple form of the Greek Revival style complete with a tall trim band under a molded cornice, corner pilasters, splayed jack arches above six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, sidelights and transom surrounding the entrance and Doric columns on the flat-roofed portico. One-story, shed-roofed, two-bay wings set back on the side elevations. A single-bay, central-interior belvedere rises above the standing-seam-metal gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8599 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0130 House, 8599 Springs Drive**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

A broad shingled gable with a six-over-six, double-hung-sash window and a round louvered vent, multi-light French doors and the full-width porch extending across the wings are the prominent components on this weatherboarded-frame house. The shed-roofed dormer on the one-and-one-half-story south wing adds to the asymmetry.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8583 Springs Drive (FWSS) 030-5427-0131 Lyons House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1967

Built of stretcher-course brick under an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with paired one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, this is a good example of a Ranch-style house with a two-bay carport. The brick-interior chimney is characteristically low and broad.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9628 Springs Road (FWSS) 030-5427-0136; 030-0143 Warrenton House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Tavern, Stories 2.0, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830

The two-story, eight-bay-wide, Warrenton House features a seven-course, American-bond-brick pattern in the foundation and walls and a full-width, two-story porch with chamfered posts supporting a standing-seam-metal gable roof. The central-interior brick chimney is heavily corbeled. There are two sets of paired entrances on the east front elevation as an indication of private quarters for patrons. Three now have nine-light, raised-panel doors, while the primary entrance retains a solid raised-panel door within an elaborated surround composed of fluted pilasters and a rectangular molded and dentiled cornice. Louvered shutters frame the six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. Originally, a two-story porch also extended across the west rear elevation on the tavern, but the center section and the northwest first-story portion have been enclosed for residential expansion. The impression of the porch remains clear, and the projecting, central, first-story addition replicated the balustrade on a balcony. First altered in circa 1945 by architect Washington Reed for Walter Chrysler, the tavern retains much of its early nineteenth-century appearance. Reed replaced the wood shingles on the gable roof with slate, since removed.

*Individual Resource Status:* Tavern

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Meathouse

(2) Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 22

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**9636 Springs Road (FWSS) 030-5427-0137 House, 9636 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

Standing on a cinder-block foundation on or near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Pavilion site, this six-bay, weatherboarded-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick interior chimney features a one-story octagonal-shaped wing with a conical roof. The two-car garage is joined to the house by a two-bay hyphen.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

**N-C**

**9644 Springs Road (FWSS) 030-5427-0138 Foley House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

Standing on a cinder-block foundation between the 9636 and 9652 Springs Road dwellings on or near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Pavilion site, the vinyl-sided-frame Foley house has an L-plan with a two-story, two-bay, projecting gable on the south side of a one-story, four-bay-wide, side-gabled wing. Four-over-four windows flank the picture window on the north side of the Craftsman-style-influenced entrance.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

**N-C**

**9652 Springs Road (FWSS) 030-5427-0139 House, 9652 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1965

Standing on or near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Pavilion site, this rambling, one-story, brick dwelling is a good example of the popular hip-roofed variant of the Ranch style. Important features are demonstrated in the ribbons of single-light, casement windows, the oversized, single-pane sidelights flanking the wide, double-leaf door and the broad brick chimney with terracotta flues.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

**N-C**

**9662 Springs Road (FWSS) 030-5427-0140 House, 9662 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1985

Standing on or near the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Pavilion site, this dwelling began as a two-story, three-bay, stretcher-course-brick building with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and brick exterior-end chimney. A modest, one-bay, gable-roofed porch with square posts shelters the entrance. Additional colonial references are displayed in the header belt course and splayed brick jack arches. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A one-bay, one-story, weatherboarded-frame hyphen with a gable roof and a tall brick-interior chimney joined the two-bay, gable-roofed garage to the house in circa 2003.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

**N-C**

**9666 Springs Road (FWSS) 030-5427-0141 House, 9666 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

This last subdivided lot from the Fauquier Springs Country Club at the south end of Springs Road contains a dwelling that unusually faces south, apparently to accommodate setback regulations on this narrow parcel. The house has a brick masonry ground story and a wood-shingled-frame second story under an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Landscaping limited a clear view of windows that appear to be one-over-one, double-hung sash.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

**N-C**

**Foxville Road**

**9415-9433 Foxville Road 030-5427-0146 Felton Lea**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1795-1935

Standing on a stone foundation, this unusual weatherboarded-frame farmhouse is basically two side-gabled houses with slate roofs joined together front to back that tall holly trees planted in the front corners tend to hide. The oldest part may exist within the wider back section featuring five, asymmetrically-placed, gable-roofed wall dormers, an

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 23

exterior-end stone chimney and an interior stone chimney. Fenestration changes make it hard to tell, and a porch trellis obscures the off-center back entrance. Apparently dating to the early twentieth century, the front of the house is five bays wide with paired six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, exposed, rounded rafter tails and purlins, a centered gable and one exterior-end stone chimney. Sidelights and a transom surround the raised-panel door. Although the second story is symmetrical with paired windows flanking a centered window, there are three windows on the right side of the first-story entrance, and a paired window on its left. The middle window on the right-south end was a door, judging by the weatherboard patch underneath and the non-matching architrave.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Guest House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Playhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9453 Foxville Road 030-5427-0147 House, 9453 Foxville Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1980

This brick Ranch-style house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has three-sets of triple plate-glass windows and a wide projecting gable with an octagonal window. The entrance is on the north side of this gable.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**Harts Mill Road**

**8348 Harts Mill Road 030-5427-0045 House, 8348 Harts Mill Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1975

Aluminum siding covers the frame of this modest Ranch-style house with a multi-light picture window and a shed-roofed extension of the asphalt-shingled gable roof over the entrance. The west porch wing has been enclosed with one-over-one, metal, storm windows and aluminum siding laid vertically.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8383 Harts Mill Road 030-5427-0046 House, 8383 Harts Mill Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1995

Built of brown and white brick under a broadly-overhanging, asphalt-shingled hipped roof, this house has paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows with a taller lower sash, a low-relief, broken pediment with sidelights surrounding the entrance and an exterior-end, brick chimney rising through the one-story garage wing's roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8417 Harts Mill Road 030-5427-0047 House, 8417 Harts Mill Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1978

A carport fulfills one bay of this four-bay, red-and-white-brick, Ranch-style house with an L-plan, weatherboard above the eave on the gable ends, paired casement windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a wide, brick-interior chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 24

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**8421 Harts Mill Road 030-5427-0048 Austin House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1998

Featuring a hip-roofed, wraparound porch on the five-bay-wide main block, this is a modern translation of the centered-gable farmhouse with a broader centered gable and a one-story, gable-fronting wing. Vinyl siding covers the frame and exterior-end chimney rising above an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Quonset Hut

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Gazebo

N-C

**8431 Harts Mill Road 030-5427-0049 House, 8431 Harts Mill Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980

This is a modest, four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided, frame house with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**Holtzclaw Road**

**8362-8366 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0036; 030-0084 Ridgelea**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Colonial Revival, 1920-22

Constructed in rubble stone under a slate-shingled gable roof, the ten-bay-wide house features paired, parapeted interior-end chimneys and a five-bay-wide, two-story, Greek Revival-inspired, integral porch that is highlighted with a white weatherboarded back wall. Bold square columns with cushion capitals and a diamond-patterned second-story balustrade further enhance the porch. The first-story windows are tall, six-over-six, double-hung sash with heavy stone lintels and wooden sills. Flat-paneled pilasters support the Greek-fretted frieze of the classical entrance surround. The hand-planed, raised-panel door is further elaborated with a three-pane transom. The one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-wide wing setting back two bays on the northeast side has a tall Greek Revival-style trim band with recessed three-light clerestory windows. The one-story wing at the opposite gable end sets back a single bay, and Tuscan columns frame its multi-light window. Tuscan columns also flank the French door on this wing's southwest gable while supporting the arch with a Federal-style sunflower in the weatherboarded eave.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine & Loafing Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Corncrib

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Silo Ruin

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Pet Cemetery

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Doghouse/Kennel

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

**8394 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0037 Bullard House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1997

Built into a ridge with a high English basement of stone masonry, this stuccoed-frame house features paired and grouped single-light, metal doors, an arched plate-glass window in the deeply-overhanging centered gable within an overhanging standing-seam-metal gable roof. The basement fenestration matches the upper story, except for the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 25

arched window. The pressure-treated deck for the first story is uniquely designed with delicate round posts and a rank of seven rounded rails. The primary entrance is on the north rear elevation.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Loafing Shed	N-C

**8416- 8460 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0038 Walter Tufts House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

This synthetic-stuccoed-frame dwelling with a stone foundation and a steeply-pitched, wood-shingled gable roof has simulated wood lintels above two-over-two, double-hung-sash, vinyl windows as well as the four-light casement windows with board-and-batten shutters on the second story. Paired, aluminum-clad, simulated light, French doors open out to a flagstone deck defined by square stone posts on the front gable end. A wood-shingled pent roof shelters the left entrance, while the doors with two-light transoms remain uncovered on the right.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing

**8468-8470 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0039 South Pickett Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1959

An exterior-end brick chimney, a low-pitched and widely-overhanging gable roof above exposed rafter tails, a ribbon of full-height, plate-glass windows and paired, single-light, casement windows distinguish this brick Ranch-style dwelling.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage/Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stone Fence	Contributing

**8712-8716 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0040; 030-0971 Ashland**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1750-1928

The oldest part of this greatly-expanded, west-facing house may exist within the stone main block that William Lawrence Bottomley Colonial Revivalized. Yet, the gable-roofed, one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame, south wing with a stone, exterior-end chimney between two single-light, garret windows on the west gable appears to date to the eighteenth century. Three, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are on its south elevation, while the north has replacement full-width French doors enclosing a porch under the roof slope. This dwelling was later attached through a porch to a one-story, gable-roofed, stone dependency at its northwest corner. Suggesting that it was a kitchen or laundry, an exterior-end stone chimney rises up the south gable of this dependency. The dependency's west entrance on the left-north against the beginning corner of the twentieth-century additions and the slant-arched cellar opening on the east-right have been enclosed with stone. Bottomley's additions to the north side of the dependency and frame dwelling began in 1928 with improvements to the dominant two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed central block with paired, exterior-end, brick chimneys towering above the hip to the roof balustrade. To the north side of this core, he joined a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roofed kitchen and three-car-garage wing, creating a U-plan. The facade features whitewashed stone, while weatherboard diminishes the formality of the rear elevation and the service wing. The primary entrance on the main block has fluted pilasters on a wooden ashlar-cut

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 26

surround with a fanlight above the deep-set door. The pilasters rise to full entablature and a broken segmental pediment with a pineapple at center. The double-leaf French door on the rear elevation has a semi-circular copper hood crowned by a pineapple finial over a diamond-latticed frieze and pendants. The two-story, three-bay, stone, south wing was completed in circa 1935.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carriage House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Servant Quarters	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garden Pool	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Wall	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(2) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Morton Barn – Enclosed Riding Ring	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Loafing Shed	(9) N-C

**8531 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0042 Agassiz Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

Red cedar weatherboard, the two-centered projecting gable and massive weatherboarded dormers give this frame house with a poured-concrete foundation and a brown-tone, asphalt-shingled gable roof a rustic appearance. Large, paired plate-glass windows are in the centered gable, and one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows continue around the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(3) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kennel	N-C

**8439 Holtzclaw Road 030-5427-0043; 030-0339 The Grove**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, ca. 1847

Built between 1847 and 1856, The Grove manor house appears to have begun as a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, brick building with a side-hall, double-parlor plan under a gable roof, and paired, brick, interior-end chimneys stood on the east side. In circa 1920, architect Waddy Butler Wood extended the house two-bays to the west, and paired, parapeted-brick chimneys were built on this addition's gable end. The chimneys on the east gable were joined with a parapet to match. Mr. Wood added the wide-band trim under the cornice. One-and-one-half-story, stuccoed wings were then added to the side elevations, and the original block was probably stuccoed for the first time. The wing on the west was an open porch, since enclosed with large-pane windows. Broad blind arches are above the windows on the three elevations, and the Tuscan columns remain inside. The east wing appears in two one-bay, gabled sections from the north front view. A Greek Revival-style, one-bay, one-story portico with Tuscan columns supporting full entablature and a hipped roof was added to shelter the entrance that is surrounded by a rectangular transom and sidelights. The architect replaced the rear porch with a one-story, colonnaded, semi-circular porch. Servants' quarters were added with a three-bay-wide extension of the east wing to the south, probably in the 1930s. Wooden steps rise up to a two-bay porch with turned posts in the corner. Two, gabled, wall dormers are on the roof. An interesting feature is exhibited in the wooden sundial at center under the cornice on the back elevation.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage/Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSprings Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 27

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(3) N-C

**Ironwood Lane; Great Arne Lane****7387-8017 Ironwood Lane; 7559-7580 Great Arne Lane 030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093 North Wales***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1776-1948

The North Wales mansion was originally built facing south between 1776-1796 as a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, stone, Georgian-style house with an English basement, a steeply-pitched gable roof and four interior-end chimneys. Following a 1916-1920 addition, the mansion today is eighteen-bays wide with a dominant slate-shingled gable roof and ten stone chimneys. Hipped wings cross through the east and west gable ends. The facade is now on the north. The windows are twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six, double-hung sash with stone lintels and sills. The primary door has a six-light transom within a heavy elliptical architrave. A one-story, three-bay-wide, pedimented portico with four Greek Ionic columns and a modillioned cornice shelters the sandstone entrance steps. The central block has been embellished with a dentiled cornice and ornamental soffit with lozenges alternating with mutules. The cornice of the addition is distinguished with a bead-and-reel molding and interlacing arches on the soffit. There are two, one-bay, stair towers with shed roofs and round, second-story windows projecting out toward the summer kitchen on the east and the meathouse on the west. Built in circa 1948 with a D-plan, the orchid conservatory is connected to the tower and meathouse.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Guard House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Powerhouse	(3) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	(7) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carriage House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	(7) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Veterinarian's Office	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tack Shop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Springhouse	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bath House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(7) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pavilion	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gatehouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Wall	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/Entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Observatory: Hunt Lookout Tower	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other: Stercorary, Watercourse	(2) Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 28

---

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Trough	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bridge	(3) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Quarry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruins	(5) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Road Trace	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(3) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other: Dressage Arena, Horse Walker	(2) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Sports Facility: Golf Course, Skeet Building	(2) N-C

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**Keiths Chapel Lane**

**8366 Keiths Chapel Lane 030-5427-0051 Foster House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1980

This asymmetrical, frame house with a cinder-block foundation, grained vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior-side, brick chimney features a one-and-one-half-story main block with two wall dormers and a projecting two-bay gable-fronting wing. The broader gable-fronting garage wing at the west end is joined to a one-story section with Tuscan columns supporting a six-bay-wide porch. The simulated-light, double-hung-sash windows have eight-over-twelve muntin inserts.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**8381 Keiths Chapel Lane 030-5427-0055 House, 8381 Keiths Chapel Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, No Style Listed, ca. 1975

A polychromatic-brick, projecting, centered gable with a full-height picture window distinguishes this one-story, vinyl-sided house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a wide, brick-interior chimney. A single-light, plate-glass window is left of the off-center entrance, while three single-light, fixed windows are right of the centered gable.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
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**8391 Keiths Chapel Lane 030-5427-0054 House, 8391 Keiths Chapel Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980

Featuring a raised-basement of brick with two-light metal windows and a landscaping ledge, this four-bay-wide house has T-111 cladding on the first story and a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof with a cross gable.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
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**8393 Keiths Chapel Lane 030-5427-0053 House, 8393 Keiths Chapel Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

Standing on a poured-concrete foundation, this vinyl-sided dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has paired, six-over-six, simulated-light, double-hung-sash windows flanking the entrance under a five-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch. The one-story, two-car garage wing has one vinyl overhead door.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**8398 Keiths Chapel Lane 030-5427-0052 House, 8398 Keiths Chapel Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1985

This six-bay-wide, polychromatic-brick house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof is composed of a taller main block with paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows flanking the raised-panel door with sidelights and a two-car garage wing with a large picture window.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 29

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**Lee Highway**

**7649-7651 Lee Highway 030-5427-0009; 030-0304 van Roijen House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> century Revival, 1939  
The French Eclectic-style, stone house is ten bays wide with a complex plan featuring dominant cross hips on a steeply-pitched hipped roof with flared eaves, a pyramidal-roofed square tower, oval dormers and towering chimneys. The graduated slate roof features greater pattern and diversity of size in shingles that exceed the usual three-sixteenths-inch thickness. The house stands one-and-one-half-stories tall on the west front elevation and two-stories high on the two projecting, three-bay and one-bay center sections on the rear. Windows are three-light, wood casements in pairs and ribbons of four. Except for the hand-planed, heavy oak door on the main west entrance, four-light French doors further illuminate the house. The steel, four-light, oval dormer windows on the primary section on the west elevation also add interest to this extraordinary dwelling.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Greenhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Playhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tennis Court

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/Entry

Contributing

**8023 Lee Highway 030-5427-0010 Sonshine Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1940  
This is a rambling Ranch-style house built with multiple materials of stone and weatherboard under a low-pitched gable roof. Providing horizontal emphasis, eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows are grouped across the front. A four-bay-porch joins a gable-fronting wing on the south side.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

(2) Contributing

**8045 Lee Highway 030-5427-0011 Crouch House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965  
Painted in natural tones, this one-story, six-bay, stuccoed-frame house with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof and an interior stone chimney is integrated into its setting on a ridge under sweeping evergreens and oak trees. Supported by square posts, the three-bay-wide porch with its standing-seam-copper shed roof beginning high on the gable slope is the focal point. Windows have horizontally-emphasized, one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8049 Lee Highway 030-5427-0012 Coppage House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 2004  
Two, tall, gable-roofed dormers with boxed cornices are on the asphalt-shingled gable roof of this vinyl-sided, frame house with a poured-concrete foundation and one-over-one, double-hung-sash, vinyl windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8087 Lee Highway 030-5427-0013 Bowman House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 2000

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 30

Facing west toward Lee Highway, this is a typical new house with a poured-concrete foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl-clad, simulated-light windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof without a chimney. The five-bay-wide main block features a centered gable and a hip-roofed, wraparound porch that joins a rear deck with a painted balustrade.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8139-8141 Lee Highway 030-5427-0014; 030-5285 Slave Quarters/Coach Stop**

*Primary Resource Information:* Slave Quarters/Coach Stop, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

This abandoned log (V-notched) building was constructed in at least three sections. The earliest is the two-bay portion to the left with an exterior-end chimney. The right two bays were added shortly after making the chimney central. The older portion has sawn, cut-nailed lath but evidence of whitewashed walls beneath. The later portion is also whitewashed but with hand-hewn lath cut-nailed diagonally. The house is in fairly poor condition but could be restored. Details include a five-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts, two batten doors, weatherboard siding on the back and sides and board and batten on the front. During the early twentieth century, a two-bay, shed-roofed kitchen wing with an interior flue and exposed rafter ends was added. Alterations include missing floors, mantels and windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Slave Quarters

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Springhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Windmill Site

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

**8185-8187 Lee Highway 030-5427-0015 Lomar**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 1989

Access was denied beyond a previous windshield survey. This is a five-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame dwelling.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

**8191 Lee Highway 030-5427-0016 Viola Winmill Duffy House; Pickett Mountain Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1938

Access was denied beyond a previous windshield survey. The niece of Viola Winmill Duffy wrote that the fieldstone house with parapeted gables and metal casement windows was designed by Swiss architect Henri de Heller under contract to Robert C. Winmill for his daughter and new husband Randy Duffy.<sup>6</sup>

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Dairy

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gateposts

(3) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

N-C

**Lees Ridge Road**

**Lees Ridge Road 030-5427-0234; 030-0497 Ashley; Whitney State Forest**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1770

Standing deep within Whitney State Forest, a remarkable, but long neglected, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay-wide,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 31

uncoursed-stone dwelling with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an interior-end stone chimney faces south in a clearing. The entrance is in the southeast corner. The entry steps are gone. Exhibiting nicely splayed stone lintels, the fenestration was boarded over, but much has fallen away exposing half of a former nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash window on the back elevation. Inside, the door and window surrounds are paneled and enhanced with bolelection molding. Weatherboard partly covers the east gable end where a frame addition probably stood. A door was cut into the southeast corner of the stone wall to access this appendage. An unprotected window opening is on the second floor of this weatherboarded side. Water is further penetrating through broad tears in the roof at the opposite west end. The house never had a cellar.

*Individual Resource Information:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Information:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Information:* Shed

Contributing

**8096-8131 Leeton Hill Drive 030-5427-0235; 030-0299 Leeton Hill**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1902

Built of five-course, American-bond brick, the main block of the Leeton Hill mansion is five bays wide under a slate-shingled hipped roof featuring two remarkable, Dutch-influenced, interior chimneys containing two, nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows within stepped parapets. The dentiled cornice under the roof is embellished with modillions. The house has an English basement and a stone water table. Thin stone quoins detail the corners. The nine-over-one, double-hung-sash windows have stone sills and prominent splayed lintels with keystones. The Federal-style entrance has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights with circular tracery under a one-bay, gabled portico with a complementing elliptical ceiling. The one-story porch wing on the west side elevation has triple Tuscan columns in the corners supporting the dentiled cornice and hipped roof, while the similarly-detailed porch at the opposite end has been enclosed with multi-light windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Servant Quarters

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Meathouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Bath House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gatehouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage/dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Kennel

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tennis Court

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Gazebo

N-C

**North Wales Road**

**8681 North Wales Road 030-5427-0220 Robertson House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1960

The weatherboarded-frame, gable-roofed house began with a three-bay-wide main block with a pedimented, centered gable, a brick, exterior-end chimney and one-story, two-bay wings. A corbeled-brick, exterior-end chimney stands on the north wing. The main block is enhanced with a Tuscan-columned porch with an elliptical center for the entrance. Turned balusters decorate the second-story balcony. Eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows are featured. A one-and-one-half-story, three-bay addition was built onto the front of the south wing in 1995.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSprings Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 32

---

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(2) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pet Cemetery	N-C

**8614-8628 North Wales Road 030-5427-0221 Duer House***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1930

The oldest part of this house appears to be the stone, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, north-facing rear wing with Colonial Revival-style details in the eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash, wood windows, a dentiled cornice, a slate-shingled gable roof with two gable-roofed dormers and a central-interior brick chimney. The one-story, frame, living-porch wing with a dentiled cornice and a slate-shingled gable roof also appears original and appropriate to the style. The two-story, three-bay-wide, double-pile, weatherboarded-frame addition with eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows and a standing-seam-metal gable roof to the east end of the stone house in circa 1980 created a T-plan. Although the primary entrance remains in the stone wing, the addition gives the impression that it is on its east elevation. One dormer was spared from alteration.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Loafing Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	Contributing

**Oaks Road****8457 Oaks Road 030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320 The Oaks***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Neoclassical, 1931-33

The Oaks has a four-part plan with an original attached service wing that joins a four-bay arcade to the three-bay garage-servant-quarter on the east side. The two-and-one-half-story, thirteen-bay-wide house is built with rubbed and glazed brick in an English cross bond pattern on a stone foundation. The house has a partly raised basement, a slate gable roof and seven corbeled brick chimneys. A modillioned cornice and paired, double-end parapeted chimneys enhance the projecting five-bay main block. Its most prominent feature is the two-story, four-bay, pedimented Classical Revival-style portico with four extraordinary fluted Tower of the Winds columns supporting a full entablature with a plain frieze, modillioned cornice and brick tympanum. The Federal-style entrance is composed of a raised-panel door surrounded by fluted pilasters, leaded glass sidelights and a leaded fanlight. Windows are six-over-twelve, double-hung sash on the first story and six-over-six on the second. All feature limestone sills and rubbed brick jack arches with keystones. Identical two-bay, one-and-one-half-story wings with corbeled brick end-wall chimneys are set back on the east and west sides of the main block. Their ground story is illuminated with ten-light French doors with Gothic-style fanlights, and the two gabled wall dormers with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are a Colonial Revival-style detail. A one-story, three-bay pantry and kitchen wing on an English basement steps back at the east end.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage/dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding (Summerhouse)	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 33

---

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Log Building	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Potato House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Springhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Chicken House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Windmill	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other (Duel Site)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bathhouse	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	N-C

**Opal Road**

**8564 Opal Road 030-5427-0156 House, 8564 Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1985

This rambling Ranch-style house of vinyl siding and brick veneer features a projecting gable joined to three stepped-down side-gabled wings with tall, metal, single-pane casement windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**8562 Opal Road 030-5427-0155 House, 8562 Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 2003

The side-gabled, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a wraparound, hip-roofed porch and a brick, central-interior chimney stands on the cinder-block foundation of a circa 1945 dwelling that recently burned. The new house closely followed the original form. A paired, six-over-six, double-hung-sash window and a small lunette are in the gable-roofed centered dormer.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C

**8560A-B Opal Road 030-5427-0154 Houses, 8560A-B Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1820

The frame 8560B residence was built with a hall-parlor plan on stone piers. Cinder blocks are now between the piers. Vinyl, German-lap siding covers the weatherboards, and the large windows have replacement, six-over-six, double-hung-sash, vinyl-clad windows with simulated lights. Standing-seam-metal sheathes the gable roof. Chamfered posts support the standing-seam-metal hipped roof of the full-width porch. The two-and-one-half-story frame, rear addition on a cinder-block foundation created an L-plan in circa 1940. A shed-roofed side porch in the northeast ell has been enclosed. The new siding and window replacement occurred in 2005.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	(2) Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 34

---

**8556 Opal Road 030-5427-0153 House, 8556 Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1840

Atypically standing on brick piers with spaces since filled in with cinder blocks, this three-bay, weatherboarded-frame house with a centered gable originally had a central-hall plan before early-twentieth-century additions to the back. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the raised-panel door that is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with turned posts. A cinder-block, exterior-end chimney has replaced the former brick-interior component. Yet, the dwelling displays hewn and mill-sawn timber framing inside.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**8548 Opal Road 030-5427-0152 8548 Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950

Closer to the road than its neighbors, this three-bay-wide, cinder-block house has one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a wide trim band under the eave of the asphalt-shingled gable roof, a three-bay, frame, shed-roofed dormer and a brick-interior chimney. The shed-roofed porch features square posts on brick piers and spindle brackets. A single-car, one-story, cinder-block garage wing sets back on the east side. The full-width cinder-block addition on the back has multi-light windows and an unusual, flat-seam-metal shed roof, running horizontally.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Workshop

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing

**8544 Opal Road 030-5427-0151 House, 8544 Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

Skylights are on the asphalt-shingled gable roof of this three-bay, frame house with a poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding, one-over-one, double-hung-sash, vinyl windows and a one-bay, one-story, west wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Pool House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C

**8538 Opal Road 030-5427-0150 House, 8538 Opal Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

Vinyl siding now covers this weatherboarded-frame, three-bay house with a parged cinder-block foundation, six-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a raised-panel door, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick-interior chimney. A gable-roofed porch on a brick foundation shelters the entrance. A bulkhead cellar entrance is on the west side of the double-pile house. The full-width back porch is enclosed.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

**8530 Opal Road 030-5427-0149 Cooper House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1820

Standing under a standing-seam-metal gable roof, the weatherboarded-frame house has an English basement with six-light windows and exterior-end, American-bond-brick chimneys that were built with free-standing stacks. Cement now fills in the space between the stacks and weatherboard, and the eave has been extended over four-light casement windows that illuminate the garret. This four-bay dwelling has two entrances between new simulated-light, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows that replaced one-over-one replacements. The centered gable-roofed dormer with paired, four-over-four, double-hung-sash windows dates to circa 1930. Although the stuccoed porch foundation is circa 1930, the square posts and gable-roofed shelter above it is circa 1995 when the one-story, board-and-batten-clad addition with a standing-seam-metal gable roof that was built nearly across the rear elevation. Only

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 35

a portion with two six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows of this addition is visible from the front, making it appear as a modest wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C

**8498 Opal Road 030-5427-0148 Spring View**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1988

Fine stonework is displayed in the three-bay main block with a side-passage plan, six-over-nine, simulated-light, double-hung-sash windows, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and exterior-end stone chimney. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, vinyl-sided-frame wing with pedimented wall dormers is on the east elevation, while a bay window is featured on the two-story, vinyl-clad-frame west wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Guest House	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(5) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C

**8579 Opal Road 030-5427-0142 Timberlake-Pierce House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Italianate, ca. 1885

The four-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame dwelling has an asymmetrical compound plan of cross gables, and a broad, two-story, hip-roofed bay wraps around the east side. The dominant projecting front gable features deep cornice returns and a deep bay window. A two-story, three-ranked, bay window is featured on the west cross gable. The widely overhanging eaves are supported by decorative scroll brackets, and the tall trim band under the heavily-molded cornice is composed of beaded matchboard. Square posts with scalloped and accentuated brackets support the flared eaves of the shed-roofed porch. The double-leaf door has a single, tall, frosted pane surrounded by multicolored, square lights. A deep, rectangular molding enhances the two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows. The circa 1995, two-story, four-bay-deep, rear addition that created a T-plan is distinguished from the main block through a hipped roof, fewer brackets and plain window architraves. Brick chimneys are heavily corbeled and have terracotta flues.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	N-C

**8565 Opal Road 030-5427-0143; 030-0335 Jimmy Appleton Cottage**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850

This three-bay-wide, single-pile, log house has a stone foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a towering, stuccoed, central-interior chimney. Stucco is probably under the vinyl siding. An off-center, replacement, multi-light door nearly touches the frame of the east six-over-six, double-hung-sash window. Causing the removal of a second door, the circa 1930, paired window on the west is a wide distance from the entrance. Chamfered posts support the hipped roof of the four-bay porch. Additions to the rear since the 1930s created a T-plan.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSprings Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 36

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<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Playhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing

**8557 Opal Road 030-5427-0144 Fletcher's Barn Lot***Primary Resource Information:* Barn, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

This two-story, three-bay barn stands on a part stone and part concrete-block foundation. The frame building is clad in vertical boards. Standing-seam metal covers the gable roof that features a towering, central-interior, metal ventilator that is ornamented with a band of ovals and a pattern of round-butt shingles on the base. Wood ladders are fastened to the wall below the loft doors of the barn for exterior access. A one-story, triple-pile, weatherboarded-frame addition on the east side was built as a cow feeding and loafing shed. This circa 1930 wing has a low-pitched, standing-seam-metal gable roof.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Wire Corncrib	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Drying Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C

**8541 Opal Road 030-5427-0145 Sundown Farms***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1940

There are no dormers on the slate-shingled gable roof of this one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-wide, frame house with weatherboard cladding, a cinder-block foundation and brick interior chimney. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the nine-light centered door on the main block. The set-back, east wing has a matching nine-pane door. Supported by square posts, the shed roof of the three-bay porch is also slate shingled.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Loafing Shed	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Riding Ring	N-C

**Over the Dam Lane****8649-8663 Springs Road 030-5427-0210 Over the Dam Farm***Primary Resource Information:* Stable, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

This added-on stable began with the one-story, frame back wing with a stone foundation supporting six stalls under a standing-seam-metal gable roof. Now sheathed in weatherboard, it first had board-and-batten cladding. The silo stands on the west side, but the chute is into the, circa 1945, German-lap-sided, central block with a cinder-block foundation and standing-seam-metal gable roof. This section holds another six stalls. The front section was built in circa 1980 with T-111 siding under a corrugated-metal gable roof. A shed-roofed loafing shed wing is on the south side.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Springhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSprings Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 37

---

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Bathhouse; Tenant House	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(4) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C

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**Springs Road****8098 Springs Road 030-5427-0001 Blackwell-Mosby House***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

Underpinned with a stretcher-course-brick foundation, the period-one house is the three-bay, two-and-one-half-story, pebble-dash, stuccoed-frame portion with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a stuccoed-brick-interior chimney. In circa 1950, a detached, two-story, two-bay, brick, gable-fronting office with a steeply-pitched roof and brick, cross-shaped vents in the gable was built on the west side. A smooth coating of stucco distinguished this addition from the original main block. In 2002, the current owners hired Hinckley, Shepherd & Norden, Architects of Warrenton and joined the office to the main block with a two-bay, two-story wing with two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows, as used on the predecessors, and moved the main entrance from the east end of the facade to a bumped-out entry bay on this connection. A ten-light wooden door with a patched surround is now at the east end, and the main entrance on the west has a raised-panel door flanked by five-pane sidelights. A molded crown is above. The three-bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting the standing-seam-metal hipped roof was extended west a bay to cover this new entry. A circular window is on the west side of the entry bay. Plasterers from Front Royal patched the pebble-dash stucco and the smooth stucco in the traditional way during the 2002 work.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C

**8134 Springs Road 030-5427-0002; NR 030-0300 Dakota***Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1928

Designed by architect William Lawrence Bottomley, the two-story, five-bay-wide, American-bond-brick house has a stone foundation, a slate-shingled hipped roof and heavily-corbelled, brick, exterior-end chimneys. The windows are fifteen-over-fifteen, double-hung sash. The Colonial Revival-style entrance is accentuated with Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment above a thick, arched door surround that was recently painted Charleston green, obscuring details. Small circular windows flank the entrance. An outstanding Georgian-style feature is the far greater ratio of wall-to-window space.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Horse Walker	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**Springs Road 030-5427-0003; 030-5432 Warrenton Country School; Warrenton Station A***Primary Resource Information:* School, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

This main campus building displays characteristics of the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and French Eclectic styles. Underpinned with a stone foundation with an English basement and beginning with a four-bay-wide rectangular plan, the one-and-one-half-story, stuccoed-masonry school has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof that is varied by hipped wall dormers. Additions in 1927 moved the projecting gable with its Palladian window near the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 38

west end three bays to the west and deepened this end to the north. Creating a U-shaped plan, a triple-pile wing was added to the back at the opposite east side of the rectangular plan, but this one-bay-wide addition sets in a bay to the west. Two broad and tall, stuccoed, interior chimneys rise from the hipped roof which has broadly overhanging eaves. A stuccoed exterior chimney is on the rear elevation. A single-light transom is above the replacement nine-light, raised-panel door near the southeast corner on the front. The doors to the west center are without transoms. Originally, these entrances had paired, six-light, French doors. A pressure-treated-wood deck with lattice underneath is on the southwest corner where a replacement nine-light, raised-panel door is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows. This entrance is east of the projecting gable on the west end. Paired six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows are in the three hipped dormers on this south front elevation. Paired, two-light windows are in the shed-roofed dormer above the west entrance. A six-over-six window pattern is maintained on the side and rear elevations. Nine of the eleven school buildings retain integrity and contribute, as does the pergola structure. Unidentified for security and designated as offices for this inventory, except for two dwellings, the modern buildings built since 1951 for the Warrenton Training Center, Station A, do not contribute.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Educational Related Housing	(3) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Dormitory	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gymnasium	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Classroom Building	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other: Pergola, Open Theater Arch	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	(3) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	(2) N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office Building	(12) N-C

**8266 Springs Road 030-5427-0004 Hodgkin House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1956

Designed by architect Washington Reed, the split-level dwelling has a T-plan and is built into a ridge to achieve a two-story front and a one-story rear elevation. The six-bay-wide, frame house has a low-pitched gable roof with broadly overhanging eaves, wide-board siding that emphasizes horizontality, plate-glass doors, casement windows and a projecting gable with a full-width picture window. The first story on the facade is composed of stuccoed cinder block. A broad, low, exterior-flue chimney is on the front between tall casement windows and the projecting gable, and a wide, short, brick-interior chimney rises above the east ell. The primary entrance due to the accessibility of parking on the upper level's paved parking lot, the back door on the one-story elevation is in the corner of the ell. The gabled garage wing designed by Reed's prodigy Albert Hinckley in circa 1985 steps out from the northwest corner of the rear projecting gable. Although slightly taller to distinguish the addition and overlap, the pitch on the roof and materials on this two-car garage are compatible with the 1956 split-level, Ranch-style house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	N-C

**8308 Springs Road 030-5427-0005 Lizzy's Bottom**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1935

Facing east instead of south to Springs Road, this six-bay-wide, stretcher-course-brick house demonstrates the asymmetry of the Colonial Revival style through its two-story, one-bay, north wing and none on the south gable that has an exterior-end brick chimney. Gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are on the slate-shingled gable roof of the main block. Eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows flank the Federal-inspired

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 39

entrance which is elaborated with pilasters with triple capitals, four-pane sidelights and a fanlight. A one-bay, gable-roofed porch with weatherboarded sides shelters the entrance.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Privy

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well

(3) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8326 Springs Road 030-5427-0006 Iden House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1960

This brick Ranch-style house features redwood weatherboards above the eave of the projecting gable and a ribbon of metal, single-light, sliding doors across the back ell. A tall, brick-interior chimney rises above the asphalt-shingled gable roof. Windows are metal, one-over-one, double-hung sash and single-pane casements.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Pump House

Contributing

**8430 Springs Road 030-5427-0008 Windy Hill**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1955

This is a good example of a brick Ranch-style house that is four-bays wide with two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows with horizontally-oriented lights, staggered horizontal panes on the laminated door and a picture window set within two-over-two windows. The entrance and picture window are recessed under an integral porch. The broad exterior-end chimney rising above the asphalt-shingled gable roof is also characteristic of the style.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Carport

N-C

**8478 Springs Road 030-5427-0024; 030-0315 Orchard Cottage/Maple Hill**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1878

This three-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame house on a stone foundation evolved in the 1940s with the replacement of a single six-over-six, double-hung-sash window on each side of the raised-paneled door with a ribbon of three windows, the addition of the gable-roofed portico with paired Tuscan columns and the change to slate shingles on the main gable roof. The two, gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows on the front and back elevations may have appeared then as well. The triple-pile dwelling has a stone exterior-end chimney on the north gable end. The shed-roofed porch at center on the rear elevation of this attractive cottage also received slate shingles and weatherboard for enclosure.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Springhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Loafing Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8546 Springs Road 030-5427-0025 Stable House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Stable, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1935

Built with an L-plan Gen. B. D. Spilman's Elway Hall, this current dwelling was a six-stall, frame stable before its sympathetic rehabilitation. The building has a cinder-block foundation, board-and-batten cladding on the first story

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 40

and weatherboards up to the standing-seam-metal gable roof. Although the top half of the Dutch stall doors remain as a shutter, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows enclose the inner doors. The two at the outer ends are open storage bays. The main entrance in the southwest corner of the east ell has a twelve-light door into the residence. The full-width, porch has square posts supporting the shed roof. Solitary, four-light, casement windows are centered on the second story of both ells. The ladders and the double-leaf, loft doors remain on the gable ends. The brick-interior chimney is probably original to the stable for the office.

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well

(2) Contributing

**8564-8572 Springs Road 030-5427-0026; 030-0316 Minter-Spilman Mill**

*Primary Resource Information:* Mill, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1800

Underpinned with a stone foundation, this two-bay-wide-and-deep, frame mill with a brick-interior chimney is clad in replacement board and battens, and the asphalt-shingles on the gable roof are not original. The scalloped vergeboard on the south gable probably appeared in the late nineteenth century and thereafter was retained during rehabilitation into a tenant house in 1975. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash window is west of a nine-light door under a one-bay, gable-roofed porch with a pressure-treated-wood railing. Three six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are above in the gable. Two one-story, frame storage sheds were built on the south side in circa 1990-95. Although it is rusting heavily and missing some paddles, the steel overshot wheel remains on the west side of the mill. Part of the outside wall with the cut for the wheel axle and portions of the stone raceway remain. While the rehabilitation involved alteration of fenestration, replaced siding and roof shingles, the survival of this circa 1800 gristmill that operated through the 1930s is quite rare.

*Individual Resource Status:* Mill

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Meathouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

**8600-8606 Springs Road 030-5427-0027 George Rowe House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1870

Standing on a stone foundation, this two-bay, stuccoed-frame house with a steeply-pitched, standing-seam-metal gable roof has wraparound, one-story additions beginning with the enclosure of the shed-roofed front porch, joining a gable-roofed wing on the west side that connects to a shed-roofed side wing and finally to the enclosed full-width-back porch. The horizontal window panes indicate that the wings were built in the mid-twentieth century.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8608 Springs Road 030-5427-0028 Agnew House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 2003

A high rank of wooden steps rise up to this typical, modern, five-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with a concrete foundation, vinyl-clad, six-over-six, simulated-light windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a full-width, shed-roofed porch and a one-story garage wing. An arched window is in the exaggerated, centered, projecting gable.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8614 Springs Road 030-5427-0029 House, 8614 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1965

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 41

Backed into the natural slope, this brick, split-level house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and brick interior chimney displays a two-story front, while the rear elevation is a single story. Paired and ribbons of two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows, as well as a picture window, provide additional characteristics of the Ranch style.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8710-8718 Springs Road 030-5427-0034 Clovercroft; The Cedars**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular Greek Revival, 1870-1935

The five-bay-wide, stuccoed-frame Clovercroft was probably built with Greek Revival-style influences originally including a tall, plain, trim band under the cornice and an entrance with sidelights and a transom. However, greater embellishments occurred in 1895 replacing the door surround with large-pane sidelights and a seven-pane transom within fluted pilasters. Paired French doors replaced the four, first-story windows, and triglyphs and metopes were applied to the trim band under the cornice. Simultaneously, a deep wraparound porch with Doric columns supporting the second-story balcony with a Chippendale balustrade was added. The pedimented dormers with six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows and the slate shingles also appeared on the roof. Two dependencies appear to have been joined to the back of the house along with stuccoed and weatherboarded, gable-roofed additions to the rear elevation between 1895 and 1935.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Outbuilding

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Playhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

(4) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Power House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tack Shop

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garden Terrace w/Pool

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Silo

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Riding Ring

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Ruin

(4) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

**9186 Springs Road 030-5427-0056 Foster Tenant House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960

Paired two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows with horizontally-emphasized panes and a vertical-boarded center gable enhance this modest frame house with a cinder-block foundation, masonite weatherboard, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick-interior chimney. The one-bay east wing has a cinder-block, exterior-end chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9214 Springs Road 030-5427-0057 Trelarney**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

This three-bay, frame house is distinguished with a one-bay centered gable with an elaborated entrance composed of a raised-panel door with four-pane sidelights and pilasters supporting a segmental fanlight. An exterior-end, brick chimney on the south side rises above the asphalt-shingled gable roof. The dwelling also features a stone foundation with an English basement, two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows and a three-bay porch with chamfered posts supporting a standing-seam-metal shed roof. The L-plan appears original. A jalousie storm door sets between jalousie windows on the west side of the rear ell. The weatherboards are covered with vinyl German-lap siding.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 42

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**9248 Springs Road 030-5427-0058 The Roost**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

Paired, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are prominent on this four-bay-wide, frame dwelling with a stuccoed foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a stuccoed-exterior-end chimney. The shed roof on the five-bay-wide porch on the main block is united with the front slope on the one-story wing. Vinyl siding covers the weatherboard and soffit.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kennel	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**9671 Springs Road 030-5427-0157; 030-5282 Brown's House and Merchant Mill**

*Primary Resource Information:* Mill, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

Although the Folk Victorian-style dwelling faces Springs Road, the one-bay, weatherboarded-frame mill gable fronts to Opal Road on this corner lot. Sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts, the board-and-batten door is double-leaf. The bottom sash missing and two of the upper panes broken, a four-over-four window remains in the gable. Corrugated metal covers the roof, and cast stone piers provide a foundation. Two six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are on the side elevations. The gas-powered gristmill remains inside.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mill	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruin	Contributing

**9653 Springs Road 030-5427-0158 House, 9653 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

This six-bay-wide house under an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a two-car garage wing and an over-scaled, shingled, cross gable above a two-story bay window is an interpretative amalgam of earlier styles in vinyl.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
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**9643 Springs Road 030-5427-0159 House, 9643 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

Standing on a poured concrete foundation, this five-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a centered projecting gable has a one-story, two-car garage wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	N-C

**9628-9629 Springs Road 030-5427-0160 Stables, 9628-9629 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Stable, ca. 1935, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1935

This seven-bay-wide, cinder-block stable with a corrugated-metal gambrel roof and a stuccoed, interior-end chimney faces east toward board-fenced pastures. Five stalls are at the north end. A residence may be in the south end of this stable that stands close to the site of the second hotel, the Rowdy House, on the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs spa.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(2) Contributing
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 43

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**9613 Springs Road 030-5427-0161 Ruth Murphey House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1955

Built with an L-plan, this Ranch-style house with overhanging boxed eaves, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a broad, brick-interior chimney is richly articulated in polychromatic brick. Giving precedence to a triple six-over-six, double-hung-sash window, the entrance is removed from the facade to the north side of the projecting gable. The two-car garage is hidden behind a brick-walled bank on the south elevation, an advantage of this split-level design. This house stands on the site of the Rowdy House hotel of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**9587 Springs Road 030-5427-0162 Strother Jones Hart House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1950

This is a Minimal Traditional stone house with a rectangular main block that features a wide, exterior-facade, a stone chimney beside the broad porch gable and a ribbon of three, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows under an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The stepping stone from Robert Hart's Mill leads up to the flagstone porch floor. A one-story, brown-stained addition with metal, single-light casement windows and a deeper garage wing created an asymmetrical U-plan in the 1980s.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Kennel

N-C

**9575 Springs Road 030-5427-0163 Randolph Murphey House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1943-46

Construction was halted on this four-bay-wide, stuccoed-cinder-block dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and two, brick-interior chimneys during World War II due to the scarcity of materials. The main block has a raised basement, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flanking a raised-panel door and a modest pedimented porch. Three gable-roofed dormers are on the roof. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash window is on the north wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

**9549 Springs Road 030-5427-0164 Seven Springs**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

The tall first story, broad standing-seam-metal gable roof with three shed-roofed dormers with paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and two, brick-interior chimneys distinguish this three-bay-wide, frame farmhouse. The first-story fenestration symmetrically repeats the rhythm in the dormers. Aluminum siding covers the weatherboard. A full-depth porch with a balcony is on the south side elevation.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Corncrib

Contributing

**9527 Springs Road 030-5427-0165 Madge Eicher House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1960

Originally built four bays wide in stone with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a stone, central-interior chimney and a broad gabled porch, the house received a triple-pile, stone addition and a carport in 1980 that created an L-plan. The main block has six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, individually and paired, and a picture window, while fixed, four-light windows are in the back wing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 44

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*Individual Resource Status:* Tool Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9485 Springs Road 030-5427-0166 Point of View Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

The vinyl-sided, square house with a synthetic-slate hipped roof is composed of three-bay-wide elevations with large-paned windows and doors, centered gables, and a wraparound porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

**94\_\_ Springs Road 030-5427-0244 House, 94\_\_ Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 2006

Facing Oxford Way, but with a yet unnumbered Springs Road address, the frame house on the north side of Oxford Way was under construction during the survey.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9417 Springs Road 030-5427-0167 House, 9417 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow, ca. 1925

A recent sales brochure suggested a 1949 date of construction, but this three-bay-wide, double-pile, frame house with a stone foundation, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and brick-interior chimney appears earlier. Vinyl siding conceals the weatherboard and trim. The single-light door is flanked by six-over-six, simulated-light, double-hung-sash, vinyl replacement windows. Paired, vinyl replacement windows are in the broad, centered dormer with a boxed cornice. Supported by square wood posts on brick piers, the gable roof extends over a full-width porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**9409 Springs Road 030-5427-0168 House, 9409 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1955

Composed of polychromatic brick under an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with cross hips and a wide brick-interior chimney, this is a good example of a split-level Ranch-style house engaged into a pond bank. The double-leaf, raised-panel door is recessed within an integral porch between a tripartite of eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows and two separated windows. A garage wing is on the north end.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing

**9259 Springs Road 030-5427-0205; 030-0349 McClanahan Home Place**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1880

Dressed with a broad, centered gable containing an arched louvered vent, this aluminum-clad, frame farmhouse has a stone foundation, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an exterior-end, stuccoed chimney. Although the dwelling has three bays across the front, the substantial width of the L-plan allows for paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on both stories. A pent roof shelters the entrance. A bay window on the south gable is detailed with two-over-two and one-over-one windows, raised panels and paired scroll brackets under the hipped roof. The south side of the rear ell received a two-story, shed-roofed extension in circa 1920. Simultaneously, a two-story wing on the back gable end occurred.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 45

**9165-9167 Springs Road 030-5427-0206; 030-323 Tantivy**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

Built in circa 1900 on a stone foundation, this two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, vernacular farmhouse has an asphalt-shingled gable roof, an interior-end brick chimney and an off-center, exterior-end brick chimney. The six-light raised-panel door is enhanced by three-pane sidelights and a four-pane rectangular transom. Exhibiting a low ratio of wall-to-window space, the entrance is flanked by a pair of two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows, and five similar windows span the second story. Two additions on the back between 1953 and 1969 expanded the residence without heavily compromising integrity. Originally four bays wide with a centered gable, the 1969 extension south of the rectangular front section for another room instigated the removal of the resulting off-center gable while creating a balanced central-hall plan.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tool Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Drive-in Corncrib

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Loafing/Machine Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Tennis Court

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C

**9219-9223 Springs Road 030-5427-0207; 030-0326, 030-0327 Caton-McClanahan House and Store**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, ca. 1890

Underpinned with a stone foundation, the four-bay, weatherboarded-frame Caton-McClanahan House has an L-plan and an asphalt-shingled gable roof since hail damaged the standing-seam metal. The house features Queen Anne-inspired round shingling in the gables and a deep bead-board trim with diamond lozenges under the overhanging eaves. A C-scroll vergeboard with pendants decorates the south gable, but the front gable has lost this detail. A two-story, hip-roofed, bay window further elaborates the south gable end. The classical, pedimented, front portico is supported by paired battered posts on the outside and paired pilasters at the entrance which exhibits a three-pane transom over the raised-panel door. Retaining high integrity, windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash. A minor, weatherboarded-frame, bathroom addition is above the hip-roofed, screened porch on the back elevation.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Store

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing

**9153 Springs Road 030-5427-0208 Vivian Newman House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Ranch, ca. 1960

This one-story, brick, split-level, Ranch-style house with an L-plan stands on a southeast hill reached by a gravel drive from the Newman Trucking lot. The north ell has a full basement. An exterior brick chimney rises on the rear elevation above an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9147 Springs Road 030-5427-0209 House, 9147 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1850; 1880

This two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame house has a T-plan involving a circa 1850, two-bay-wide, side-gabled main block and a one-bay-wide, double-pile, cross-gabled section added on the south in circa 1880. The side-gabled north wing features a stone foundation, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows, a three-bay, hip-roofed porch and an exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack. The one-bay, cross-gabled south wing atypically stands on brick piers and possesses two-over-two windows on the front gable and six-over-six windows on the other

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 46

elevations. Stone has been inserted between the brick piers. The house has two-story rear porches with chamfered posts. Other details include a flagstone floor and Tuscan columns on the front porch. Long vacated, the farmhouse prominently exhibits vernacular characteristics with a touch of classical detailing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

**9045 Springs Road 030-5427-0213 Hilman Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1930

The frame dwelling with a cinder-block foundation features a complex plan of cross gables with the core broadly overhanging a west three-bay-wide wing and a broad-gabled, five-sided wing. Log slices are interspersed into the stuccoed walls, and the stuccoed interior chimney is battered. Windows have one-over-one, double-hung sashes in varied sizes, including a ribbon of four on the west gable. A two-story, circa 1995, vinyl-sided wing with an asphalt-shingled gable roof joins the northeast rear corner.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

**9009 Springs Road 030-5427-0216 Alan Day House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1935

The Flemish-bond-brick mansion with a slate-shingled gable roof is composed of a five-bay-wide main block with exterior-end chimneys and two-bay-wide wings with exterior-end chimneys. Georgian characteristics are featured in the water table, belt course and pedimented, centered gable. A leaded transom is above the raised-paneled door within a classical frontispiece composed of Corinthian columns supporting a dentiled pediment. Six-over-six-over-nine, triple-hung-sash windows flank the entrance, and six-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows are on the wings. Splayed jack arches embellish the first-story windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Corncrib

Contributing

**8863 Springs Road; 8484 North Wales Road 030-5427-0217 Fishback Farm; Dogpatch Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1945

Beginning with a weatherboarded-frame, north section with a stone foundation, eight-over-twelve, double-hung-sash windows flanking a raised-panel door, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and brick, exterior-end chimney, additions to the south on this house in matching materials and repeated window forms created a T-plan. A brick, central-interior chimney rises from the gable roof of the circa 1960 addition. Fanlights are prominent on the rear office wing of this former tenant house with an 8484 North Wales Road address.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Riding Ring

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(7) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 47

**8831 Springs Road 030-5427-0218 Fishback House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1940  
Exhibiting a three-bay-wide main block under a gambrel roof with a gabled hood supported by colonial benches over the entrance, the weatherboarded-frame Fishback House may be a variation of the Puritan Sears Dutch Colonial Revival-style design.<sup>7</sup> Paired, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance, and three individual windows are on the full-width, shed-roofed dormer. A one-and-one-half-story south wing displays grouped windows and gable-roofed dormers on the gambrel roof, while the one-story, gable-roofed north wing on cinder-block piers is an enclosed porch with grouped one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pump House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Playhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Well	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	Contributing

**8717-8719 Springs Road 030-5427-0222; 030-319 Whiffletree Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1875-1938  
This seven-bay, weatherboarded-frame, vernacular house has a stone foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an interior brick chimney. Altered in 1938 by architect Henri de Heller, a circular window with a carriage wheel design is left-north of an elliptical, multi-light, bay window on the first story of the two-bay main block. The paired, eight-pane, casement window, replacing a six-over-six, double-hung-sash component above the bay window, post-dates de Heller. His two-story, gabled entry wing on the north side sets back and featured an open integral porch with carriage wheels in the broad suggested classical arches on the front and sides. This porch is now enclosed with a twelve-light door under a three-pane transom and a nine-light window to the right. Standing on an implied axle of brick steps shaped as a carriage wheel, a Tuscan column serves as the corner support for this uniquely-designed entrance. The one-story sun porch with a twelve-light door flanked by triple four-over-four, double-hung-sash windows was added on the south side in the 1940s. The weatherboarded-frame garage and servants' wing on a concrete block foundation in the back northeast corner also appears to date to the 1940s.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Playhouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carriage House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pony Barn/Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tack Shop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Blacksmith Shop	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kennel	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Racetrack	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/Entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Swimming Pool	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	(3) N-C

**8669-8671 Springs Road 030-5427-0223; 030-0318 Clovelly; Cedar Grove**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1750-1930

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 48

The circa 1750 portion of Clovelly is not easily discerned from the exterior after several additions beginning in 1810 that involved a two-story, two-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame, hip-roofed east wing and raising the roof on the south facade a half story. Part of the three-bay-wide, one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame original house with a gable roof and a formerly east-exterior-end stone chimney can be seen on the rear elevation. A second two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed wing was built on the west end to balance the house in circa 1905. A two-story, sleeping porch is on its west side. Slate shingles cover all roof forms. Massive stone chimneys rise up the north exterior ends of the hip-roofed wings. Also in 1905, the two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style veranda on the front was constructed. In circa 1925, William Lawrence Bottomley added the three-bay, one-story, brick hyphen joined to a two-bay, two-story, hip-roofed east wing. Bottomley applied his signature Colonial Revival-style entrance embellishments. The new front, double-leaf French door received fluted pilasters supporting a modillioned broken pediment with a pineapple at center. He restrained ornamentation somewhat on the raised-panel back door with a wide, plain molding, shouldered at the top. Supported by scroll brackets, a segmental pediment is above the door architrave. Instead of a Federal-style urn, a winner's cup decorates the pediment. The first-story shutters under the south veranda feature a windmill cut out design.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Garage  
*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House  
*Individual Resource Status:* Springhouse  
*Individual Resource Status:* Stable  
*Individual Resource Status:* Office  
*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry  
*Individual Resource Status:* Fence  
*Individual Resource Status:* Gateposts  
*Individual Resource Status:* Wall  
*Individual Resource Status:* Garden Pool  
*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool  
*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing

**8609-8639 Springs Road 030-5427-0224 Marshfield**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1947

Built in 1947 with a T-plan, this one-story, eight-bay-wide, brick, Ranch-style house stands above a cinder-block foundation and below a characteristic low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. Also a feature of the style, a broad and low stretcher-course-brick, interior chimney with three terracotta flues rises from the roof. A flagstone front courtyard arrives at a heavily-paneled oak, single-leaf door on the west front of the south ell. Six single-light, wood casement windows wrap around the southwest corner of the north ell which is further defined with a picture window flanked by casements. The south elevation of the south ell has paired casement windows. The north back elevation has full-height windows and doors.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Servant Quarters  
*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House  
*Individual Resource Status:* Garage  
*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed  
*Individual Resource Status:* Stable  
*Individual Resource Status:* Well  
*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
(2) Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
Contributing  
N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 49

---

**8467-8541 Springs Road 030-5427-0225 Damewood**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1975

This asymmetrical, brick, Colonial Revival-style, gable-roofed house rambles ten bays wide with a six-bay main block, one-bay wing, a gable-fronting garage at one end and a gable-fronting stone-veneered wing at the other. The gable-roofed porch sheltering a double-leaf door is stone veneered.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

**8445 Springs Road 030-5427-0226 Carroll Martin House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Tudor Revival, 1978

The stone for this five-bay, cobblestone-faced house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and stone-interior chimney came from fencing on St. Leonards Farm (030-5427-0007; 030-0304). The first-story, bay windows and the paired, diamond-pane, casement windows above have thick, brown mullions and stone lintels and sills. The stiles and rails on the overhead doors on the one-story garage wing are also painted brown as a Tudor inspiration. Chamfered posts and brackets support the shed roof of the porch over the entrance that has only one, single-pane sidelight. False timbering is economically achieved above the eaves on the gable ends in brown one-by-six boards and cream-colored plywood.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

N-C

**8341 Springs Road 030-5427-0227 House, 8341 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1995

This brick house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with gable-roofed, one-and-one-half-story wings and three, towering, heavily corbeled, exterior chimneys.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

N-C

**8323A-8323F Springs Road 030-5427-0228; 030-0337 Waverly**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, ca. 1850

The oldest, circa 1850, part of this dwelling is the one-and-one-half-story, stone, southeast rear corner under a gable roof that has a group of multi-light casement windows beside the entrance. A broad shed-roofed wall dormer is on the roof. Creating an L-plan in circa 1885, the dwelling was greatly enlarged with a taller, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, north addition. Taking precedence, this stone wing features an exterior-front stone chimney with cross-hatched terracotta pots and a steeply-pitched hipped roof that is punctuated with gable-roofed wall dormers. A shed-roofed, half-timbered porch on the southeast back corner of this addition was constructed against the oldest portion to shelter its entrance. The former gable-roofed kitchen on the southwest rear corner was stuccoed, half timbered and joined to the house in the early twentieth century. The house features six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows and multi-light casement windows in groups. Replacing wood shingles, new architectural asphalt shingles are on the roof, damaged by the tornado of January 2006.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Pump House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 50

---

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	(2) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meathouse	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	(4) Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/Entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Loafing Shed	N-C
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	N-C

**8243 Springs Road 030-5427-0229; 030-0301 Blackrock**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1913

Beginning as a four-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame dwelling with a stone foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a one-story, two-bay, gable-roofed, southwest wing with a broad exterior-end stone chimney was added in 1937. In 1990, the one-story, two-bay, northeast wing was built to match the first addition except for the absence of a chimney. The low-pitched and broadly overhanging main roof features a three-bay, shed-roofed dormer. The primary entrance on the main block with its modern interpretation of a pedimented porch is off-center to the southwest of a paired four-over-four, double-hung-sash window and a six-over-six, double-hung-sash window. Another six-over-six is southwest of the entrance. Two paired, four-over-four windows are on the second story, and a shed-roofed dormer with triple, six-pane windows is on the gable roof which has widely-overhanging eaves. Elegant ogee lintels detail the fenestration.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gate/entry	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	N-C

**8249 Springs Road 030-5427-0230 Douglas Lees House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1930

The one-story, three-bay, stuccoed-frame, Douglas Lees House faces southwest as an indication of an earlier driveway on that side of the dwelling. This former tenant house was built by W. J. Hanback on the stone foundation of an earlier building destroyed by fire. The asymmetrical, vernacular, dwelling has a double-pile L-plan, a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof and an interior stone chimney. The roof extends over a two-bay porch with square posts and no balustrade. Two widely-spaced, two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows are east of the twelve-light, raised-panel door. White metal storm windows tend to confuse the number of lights on the dark-green painted windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

**8235 Springs Road 030-5427-0231 Kronfeld House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1950

This one-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, Colonial Revival-style, weatherboarded-frame house stands on a cinder-block foundation. Two brick exterior-end chimneys rise above an asphalt-shingled gable roof that has three gable-roofed dormers with eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows. The one-story, two-bay wing on the northeast side appears original, although the double-leaf, multi-light French door next to the six-over-six window does not.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 51

The entrance on the main block has a nine-light Dutch door and a classical surround of pilasters under a dentiled and heavily-molded cornice. Eight-over-eight windows flank the entrance.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8189-8191 Springs Road 030-5427-0232; 030-0303 Wyndham**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1912

The brick, hip-roofed house with brick, exterior-end chimneys began with a three-part plan, being composed of a three-bay main block and one-story, one-bay wings. The frame, shed-roofed, one-bay additions to each end appeared in circa 1975. Outstanding Colonial Revival-style features are the Flemish-bond brick pattern, eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows, the swan-neck pedimented entrance, scroll brackets under overhanging eaves and the gable-roofed portico with a flat-paneled arched ceiling. The Tuscan columns on the portico are a colonial detail, but the faux extended purlins would not have decorated an original. Ten-light, double-leaf, French doors under a tall, blind arch flank the portico and entrance. Three triangular louvered vents are on the roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Servant Quarters

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Playhouse

N-C

**8186 Springs Road 030-5427-0233; 030-0302 Oddangles**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1911

Oddangles is a three-bay, stuccoed-frame house on a half-stone and half-brick foundation due to the one-bay, living-room addition on the south in 1924 that changed the side-hall plan into a center-hall plan. Simultaneously, a double-pile, two-story rear wing was adjoined to the southwest corner. The gable roof was changed to a standing-seam-metal hipped roof that is now covered with asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the roof. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung sash. A single-pane transom is above the raised-panel door. Tuscan columns support the standing-seam-metal hipped roof on the five-bay porch. In circa 1990, the sleeping porch on the north side of the back addition was weatherboarded and given a paired, four-over-four window.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

**Springs Road 030-5427-0236; 030-1045 Great Run Bridge #6183**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, 1936

Spanning twenty-two feet of a shallow portion of Great Run as it crosses north into St. Leonards Farm on Springs Road, this concrete bridge has two five-ranked, board gates across the two bays underneath to block livestock.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

Contributing

**Springs Road 030-5427-0237 Great Run Bridge #6126**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, 1936

The longest and most picturesque of the Springs Road bridges built under the Works Progress Administration, this three-bay, concrete bridge with splayed abutments spans Great Run as it crosses from the Minter-Spilman Mill into Marshfield. Log posts support the log railing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 52

---

**Springs Road 030-5427-0238 Great Run Bridge #6180**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, 1936

This narrow concrete bridge allows passage over Great Run where it crosses into Woodbourne.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

Contributing

**Springs Road 030-5427-0239; 030-1044 Great Run Bridge #6181**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, 1936

This concrete bridge allows passage over a narrow branch of Great Run near Woodbourne and Holtzclaw Road.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

Contributing

**Springs Road 030-5427-0243 Fauquier Springs Bridge**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, ca. 1950

This concrete bridge extends four broad bays across the Rappahannock River south of land formerly encompassed in the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort. A steel guard rail extends the length of the reconstructed bridge.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Battle Site

Contributing

**St. Leonards Lane**

**8065-8072 St. Leonards Lane 030-5427-0007; 030-0304 St. Leonards Farm**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bank Barn, Stories 2, Style No Style Listed, ca. 1915

Standing on a stone foundation, this three-bay-wide, five-bay-deep, weatherboarded-frame barn features a standing-seam-metal jerkinhead-gable roof with a two-bay, louvered, gable-roofed ventilator at center. Atypically, the west gable-front of the barn is banked, and a concrete ramp rises to sliding board-and-batten doors. The partially underground, shed-roofed, silage and cattle-feeding wings below six-light awning windows on the side elevations are notable. Interior sawn timber framing is fastened with wire nails.

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Meathouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Quonset Hut

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Slave Quarters

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Cast Stone Gateposts

(8) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Silo

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

**TURNBULL (Hamlet)**

**Christopher Lane (Turnbull)**

**8743 Christopher Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0100 House, 8743 Christopher Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

Turned posts support the shed roof of the two-bay porch on this four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick-exterior-end chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 53

---

**8749 Christopher Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0101 House, 8749 Christopher Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

Turned posts support the gable roof of the one-bay porch on this four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8753 Christopher Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0102 House, 8753 Christopher Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

The linearity of this four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled-gable roof and a brick-exterior-end chimney is broken with a lower one-bay wing and a centered gable on the main block. A two-car garage adjoins the back elevation.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**Dublin Lane (Turnbull)**

**9012 Dublin Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0096 House, 9012 Dublin Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

This is one of many late-twentieth-century, four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame houses with a poured-concrete foundation, single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof in Turnbull. This one has a brick stack on its cinder-block, exterior-end chimney and a skylight.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Carport

N-C

**9015 Dublin Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0099 House, 9015 Dublin Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Stained weatherboard covers the frame of this four-bay house with a raised, poured-concrete foundation, single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a stuccoed, cinder-block chimney with a brick stack.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9009 Dublin Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0095 House, 9009 Dublin Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1990

This is another four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a skylight and an exterior-end, cinder-block and brick chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8755 Dublin Lane (Turnbull) 030-5427-0094 House, 8755 Dublin Lane**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Stained weatherboard distinguishes this four-bay, frame house with single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a skylight and an exterior-end, cinder-block and brick chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**Dublin Lane & Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0097 Carter House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 54

Standing on a stone foundation in the woods between Dublin Lane and Turnbull Road, this one-story, two-bay, weatherboarded-frame house with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an interior-brick chimney has the remnants of bricktex on the full-depth, shed-roofed, north wing. The windows and door are missing, and water enters through holes in the roof of this abandoned dwelling.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**Harts Mill Road (Turnbull)**

**8543-8547 Harts Mill Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0050; 030-0351 Col. Lewis Porter Place; Sleeping Fox**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1830

Added onto in the 1970s, the main block of Colonel Porter's dwelling is one-and-one-half stories tall with two six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood windows flanking an off-center board-and-batten door. The stonework, heavy stone lintels over the fenestration and a boxed cornice serve as ornament. An interior-end stone chimney rises from the west gable. A later, exterior-end stone chimney stands on the east side. Atypically, slate covers the front slope of the gable roof, while not-original metal sheathes the back and extends over the combination shed and hip-roofed, one-story, frame addition across the rear elevation that is clad in stained redwood weatherboards. The length of the addition is broken by the slight projection of the two-bay western section. A ribbon of seven, single-light, casement windows spans from the east end of the setback eastern half to three single-light doors to an integral porch. The stone foundation, stained weatherboard, reuse of the original backdoor stone steps, the overall design and the sloping rear yard minimize the impact and height and make this rather broad addition secondary and compatible.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Slave Quarters

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Springhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tool Shed

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Quarry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

(3) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Well House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage/Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Chicken House

(3) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**Pinn Turn Subdivision (Turnbull)**

**8401 Pinn Turn (Turnbull) 030-5427-0176 House, 8401 Pinn Turn**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

This rectangular, vinyl-clad-frame subdivision house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a cinder-block, exterior-end chimney breaks the neighborhood trend by featuring paired, single-light, metal casement windows and a decorative storm door.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

**8387 Pinn Turn (Turnbull) 030-5427-0177 House, 8387 Pinn Turn**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1986

The nearly full-width deck is painted brown to complement this four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with a paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash window right of the oval-light door and two, same-sash windows under an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The cinder-block, exterior-end chimney has a brick stack.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 55

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*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C  
(2) N-C

**8386 Pinn Turn (Turnbull) 030-5427-0178 House, 8386 Pinn Turn**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

Tall eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows are right of the three-pane door, while paired, six-over-six, double-hung-sash components are on the other side of this vinyl-sided-frame, gable-roofed house with a cinder block and brick, exterior-end chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C  
(2) N-C

**8388 Pinn Turn (Turnbull) 030-5427-0179 House, 8388 Pinn Turn**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

This is another four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a gable roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block and brick chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C  
N-C

**8394 Pinn Turn (Turnbull) 030-5427-0180 House, 8394 Pinn Turn**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

This is another four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a gable roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block and brick chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C  
N-C

**Springs Hollow Road Subdivision (Turnbull)**

**8722 Springs Hollow Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0109 House, 8722 Springs Hollow Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

A skylight on the asphalt-shingled gable roof distinguishes this four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows from its many moderately-priced contemporaries in Turnbull.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C  
N-C

**8728 Springs Hollow Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0110 House, 8728 Springs Hollow Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

This is an up-scaled-version of the four-bay, frame, Turnbull subdivision house with cementitious siding, paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and the addition of a full-width, shed-roofed porch that is detailed with stone-veneer steps and trim.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling  
*Individual Resource Status:* Garage  
*Individual Resource Status:* Pool House  
*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C  
N-C  
N-C  
N-C

**8732 Springs Hollow Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0111 House, 8732 Springs Hollow Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

Seven steps rise to the full-width porch on this five-bay-wide, weatherboarded-frame house with a raised basement,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 56

an overhanging, asphalt-shingled gable roof and a one-story, one-bay, garage wing. An octagonal window sets between the four, one-over-one, double-hung-sash second-story windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8723 Springs Hollow Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0112 House, 8723 Springs Hollow Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

This four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows has a raised-concrete basement, a fanlight in the off-center vinyl door and a skylight in the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8731 Springs Hollow Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0114 House, 8731 Springs Hollow Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

Side-entry steps rise up to the wraparound porch on this five-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with a raised basement and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. An octagonal window sets between the four, one-over-one, double-hung-sash second-story windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**Springs Road (Turnbull)**

**9272 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0059; 030-0350 Soldier's Memorial Church**

*Primary Resource Information:* Church, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 1922

Built on a stone foundation, the gable-fronting church has stuccoed-frame walls and false timbering above the eave. The gable-roofed, one-bay entry retains suggestions of false timbering above the cornice molding. Heavily altered for residential use, the windows on the front have been replaced with triple, one-over-one, double-hung-sash components on the first story and two on the second. The former Gothic-arched, stained-glass windows along the sides have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. Although one-story side additions were set back in the 1940s, they have evolved and expanded. A massive, circa 2000, two-story wing on the back containing a multi-car garage has rendered the church non-contributing.

*Individual Resource Status:* Church

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Swimming Pool

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stone Gateposts

(4) Contributing

**9282 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0060 House, 9282 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1975

Banked in the front, this is a six-bay-wide, split-level, Ranch-style house with a cinder-block foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The four-bay porch with turned posts is integrated under the main gable.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**9298 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0061 House, 9298 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1999

Standing on a poured-concrete foundation, this is a vinyl-sided-frame, five-bay-wide, modular dwelling with four-over-four, simulated-sash windows and a centered gable.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 57

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**9308 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0103 Rowe House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1900

Facing east, the weatherboarded-frame Rowe House sets back deeply on this corner lot formed by Springs Road on the east and Turnbull Road on the north. Standing two stories tall and two bays wide on a stone foundation, a near-center, interior, brick chimney rises from the standing-seam-metal gable roof. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are featured on the second story of the facade and rear wing. The full-width, first-story porch with a metal shed roof has been enclosed with seven, one-over-one, metal windows and a twelve-light door. Fifteen-light French doors are on the one-story, shed-roofed wing that sets back on the south side to join the one-and-one-half-story, shed-roofed, frame addition on the west back elevation. These additions date to the mid-twentieth century.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

**9318 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0104 House, 9318 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

This vinyl-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof was built with an L-plan and an entrance into the screened porch on the back ell.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9330 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0105 House, 9330 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Rectangular in plan on a cinder-block foundation, this four-bay-wide house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has a paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash window and two individual windows beside the off-center door.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9340 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0106 House, 9340 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960

This four-bay, frame house with a rectangular plan and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a central-interior, cinder-block chimney features grey German-lap siding below the paired and single, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows and white vertical boards above. Board-and-batten shutters frame the windows with horizontally emphasized panes.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9346 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0107 House, 9346 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960

A full-width screened porch obscures the main block of this aluminum-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and three, interior, brick and cinder-block chimneys. A one-bay wing is on the north side.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9360 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0108 House, 9360 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1870

Underpinned with a stone foundation, this weatherboarded-frame house with a side-hall plan, a low-pitched, standing-seam-metal gable roof and a brick-interior chimney is two bays wide and deep. The six-over-six, double-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 58

hung-sash windows on the facade seem original. The two-bay porch with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof dates to circa 1960. A full-width, one-story, shed-roofed, rear addition has received two, minor, one-bay expansions.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

**9376 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0113; 030-5283 Ashby Gibson House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1890

The two-story, gable-end section of this house appears to be the earliest. It stands on a stone foundation and has a four-paneled door, exposed rafter ends, a plain frieze board and interior chimney. The side two-bay shed-roofed section was added to the side, and they are tied together with a two-bay porch with plain balusters and turned posts with spindle brackets. Details include two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows, corrugated metal roofing, and weatherboard siding.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Meathouse

Contributing

**9388 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0115 House, 9388 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980

A picture window, two sets of paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and a diamond-paned door enhance this rectangular, aluminum-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a stuccoed, central-interior chimney and a brick, exterior-end chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9390 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0116 House, 9390 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

This is a five-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with a poured-concrete foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a garage.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9396 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0117 House, 9396 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

This five-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house has an L-plan, a poured-concrete foundation, six-over-six, double-hung-sash, simulated-light windows, a four-bay porch and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9400 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0118 House, 9400 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

Facing east, this five-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house has a raised poured-concrete basement with a two-car garage and a centered gable containing the first-story entrance with a vinyl fanlight.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9406 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0119 Marshall House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1860

The two-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house has a stone foundation, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an interior, stuccoed-masonry chimney. Vinyl covers the six-over-six, double-hung-sash, window frames and all trim work. The screened, full-width porch has an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 59

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**9371 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0173 House, 9371 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

This vinyl-sided-frame house is composed of a two-story, five-bay-wide main block with a centered gable on the asphalt-shingled gable roof and a one-story garage wing. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance under a three-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and decorative fan brackets.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9369 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0174 House, 9369 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

This dwelling replicates the form of the vinyl-sided-frame house in front at 9371 Springs Road, composed of a two-story, five-bay-wide main block with a centered gable on the asphalt-shingled gable roof and a one-story garage wing. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance under a three-bay porch with turned posts.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9363 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0175 House, 9363 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

The vinyl-sided-frame house with a paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash window and two individual same-sash windows flanking the entrance has a cinder-block, exterior-end chimney with a brick stack rising above the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9351 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0181 House, 9351 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

Beginning as a four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and two sets of paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, the rectangular plan was extended north a bay in circa 1985. The cinder-block, exterior-end chimney stands on the north gable end. The one-bay, gable-roofed, entry porch is screened.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9339 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0182 Thornton Carter House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1910

The three-bay-wide, single-pile, asphalt-shingled-frame house has a stone foundation, an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and two brick-interior chimneys. Paired two-over-two, double-hung-sash, wood windows flank the three-light door on the first story and a single window on the second. The two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows are maintained on the side elevations. The dwelling also features a wide band of trim under a molded cornice and a single-bay, front porch with turned posts supporting a shed roof. The classic box form, asphalt-shingle siding, the cornice detail, hipped roof and overhanging eaves greatly distinguish this house from the basic modern homes nearby.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Privy

Contributing

**9335 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0183 Henry French House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1961

Distinguished with wood German-lap siding below the paired and single, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows and vertical-boarded above, this three-bay-wide, frame house also features a broad, asymmetrical cross gable.

Vertical boards trim the fascia of the gable-roofed porch sheltering a nine-light door.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 60

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**9333 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0184 House, 9333 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965

This prefabricated, vinyl-sided-frame, four-bay dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an interior-end brick chimney has flat panels under the one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and the picture window framed by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. A pressure-treated-wood deck wraps around the north side.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9329 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0185 House, 9329 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

Receiving a four-bay-wide, gable-fronting addition on cinder-block piers since 2002, the oldest part of this, vinyl-sided-frame house stands on a cinder-block foundation near the back. Asphalt-shingles cover the cross-gabled roof. Turned posts above a pressure-treated-wood deck support the front roof overhanging one-over-one, double-hung-sash, vinyl windows and a vinyl door with a fanlight.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9323 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0186 House, 9323 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965

Burgundy paint on the bat-and-batten shutters, vertical-boarded gables and deck railing enhances this four-bay, white-painted, cinder-block house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Two panes are in the off-center, vinyl door between one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9307 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0192; 030-0298 First Springs Baptist Church**

*Primary Resource Information:* Church, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1900

The white, stuccoed-frame, gable-fronting church features a castellated bell tower containing a bell inscribed, "In Honor of Fauquier Men In Service of the World War. Gen. B. D. Spilman." The entrance in the tower is composed of a double-leaf door with stained-glass sidelights and fluted pilasters supporting a dentiled cornice. Eight brick steps rise to the elevated entrance. Arched, triple-hung-sash, stained-glass windows are on the main block. Three bays wide and deep originally, two rear wings between circa 1965 and 1995 created a T-plan. The first appendage appeared on the southeast back corner behind a two-bay-wide, one-story, brick, false facade with a dogtooth cornice. This wing was raised a story, given a gable roof with the extension to the north and sheathed with German-lap vinyl siding.

*Individual Resource Status:* Church

Contributing

**9299 Springs Road 030-5427-0199 House, 9299 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

This two-story, five-bay, frame house with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof has a brick veneer front and three vinyl-sided elevations. A one-story, full-width porch has turned posts supporting an asphalt-shingled shed roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9293 Springs Road 030-5427-0200 House, 9299 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1880

This is a two-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile, wood-shingled house on a stone foundation. Standing-seam metal covers the gable roof. An interior brick chimney is on the back slope. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A circa 1915, one-story, wood-shingled addition with a gable roof is on the rear. A one-story wing was added to it in circa 1950.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 61

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**9283 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0201 House, 9283 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Similar to the subdivision houses in Turnbull, this vinyl-sided-frame house with a rectangular plan, a cinder-block foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof has a paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash window right of the off-center door and two, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows to the left.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9279 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0202 House, 9279 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Another Ennis subdivision, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, this rectangular building has its paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the left side of a two-pane door and individual, matching-sash windows on the right.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9289 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0203 House, 9289 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

This Ennis subdivision, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has its paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the right side of the door and the individual same-sash windows on the left.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**9275 Springs Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0204 House, 9275 Springs Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Beige vinyl siding distinguishes this house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the right side of the door and individual same-sash windows on the left from its neighbors.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**Springs Way Place (Turnbull)**

**8427 Springs Way Place (Turnbull) 030-5427-0169 House, 8427 Springs Way Place**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

Clad in blue-stained T-111 on a poured-concrete foundation, this four-bay, frame house has sliding metal windows, a raised-panel door and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8409 Springs Way Place (Turnbull) 030-5427-0170 House, 8409 Springs Way Place**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

Clad in blue-stained T-111 on a poured-concrete foundation, this four-bay, frame house has sliding metal windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The oval light in the door is the only distinction from 8427 Springs Way Place.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8406 Springs Way Place (Turnbull) 030-5427-0171 House, 8406 Springs Way Place**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2000

Clad in tan-stained T-111 on a poured-concrete foundation, this four-bay, frame house has sliding metal windows, a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 62

raised-panel door and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. It is a mirror image of the houses at 8427 and 8409 Springs Way Place. Two basement garage doors are on the south gable-end of this split-level dwelling.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8420 Springs Way Place (Turnbull) 030-5427-0172 House, 8420 Springs Way Place**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1999

This four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house has a poured-concrete foundation, a two-bay, integral porch sheltering the vinyl door with a fanlight, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**Turnbull Road (Turnbull)**

**8385 Turnbull Road 030-5427-0187 House, 8385 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1970

Although it has a Turnbull Road address, this three-bay-wide, vinyl-sided, frame house with a wraparound pressure-treated-wood deck, a low-pitched, gable roof and an interior, cinder-block chimney was built facing Springs Road on this corner lot. Stickers on all of the one-over-one, double-hung-sash, vinyl windows indicate their recent replacement with the single-light, sliding door to the front deck.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8377 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0188 Brenda Malvin House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1959

Standing on the most attractive lot in Turnbull, this brick, Ranch-style house features a side entrance into the centered projecting gable that is illuminated on the facade by a picture window framed within taller, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. A second picture window is on the main block along with two, one-over-one sashes. Two brick-interior chimneys rise from the asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Well House

N-C

**8365 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0189 House, 8365 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965

This five-bay-wide, frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof features two-tone aluminum siding and horizontally-emphasized panes in the two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8329 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0190 Turnbull School**

*Primary Resource Information:* School, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1910

The main block of the added-on, stuccoed-frame school is three bays wide with a stone foundation, a corrugated-metal gable roof and a brick-interior chimney. A screened porch under a corrugated-metal shed roof wraps around to a frame, shed-roofed wing on the north side. The full-width, stuccoed-frame, rear addition with an asphalt-shingled shed roof and the one-bay, gable-roofed wing on the south gable appear to have been added in the 1960s. Although one of the two rooms in the school burned in circa 1950, the plan of the main block remains consistent.

*Individual Resource Status:* School

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 63

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**8325 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0191 House, 8325 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1910

Peeling bricktex covers the weatherboarded-frame of this farm tenant house with an L-plan, a concrete-block foundation, a raised basement, a standing-seam-metal gable roof and interior-end brick chimney. In a state of neglect, muntins have fallen off of several of the six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, while the sash has fallen inward on others. Square posts support the metal shed roof of a porch over the entrance in the southwest corner.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**8348 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0198 House, 8348 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

This four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an unpainted, cinder-block, exterior-end chimney has slightly different fenestration than its west neighbor as shown in an individual one-over-one, double-hung-sash window replacing one of the paired components and a diamond-shaped pane in the door. One-over-one, double-hung-sash windows frame the picture window.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8354 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0197 House, 8354 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

The burgundy-painted, cinder-block foundation and shutters add interest to this four bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a picture window, an oval-light door and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8360 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0196 House, 8360 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1973

Inconsistently facing east, this six-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house has one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an oval-light door, a low-pitched, overhanging gable roof and a corner, exterior-side, cinder-block chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8366 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0195 House, 8366 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1972

Turquoise-painted trim enhances this white, vinyl-sided, frame house with two, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a picture window framed by one-over-one windows and an off-center oval-light door under a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof. The cinder-block, exterior-end chimney is painted white against the wall and turquoise in alignment with the board-and-batten gable trim.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8374 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0194 House, 8374 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

This four-bay, frame house with masonite-weatherboards and paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows has a cinder-block foundation, a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof and a wide, brick, exterior-end chimney. Turned posts support the gable-roofed central porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 64

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**Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0193 Turnbull Water Tower**

*Primary Resource Information:* Water Tower, ca. 1965

Standing within a chain-link fence behind the First Springs Baptist Church, the metal tower rises to a ball tank.

*Individual Resource Status:* Water Tower

N-C

**Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0063 Fauquier Co. Water & Sanitation Authority Pump House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Pump House, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965

The rectangular, masonry pump house with a double-leaf metal door is composed of river rock and concrete.

*Individual Resource Status:* Pump House

N-C

**8446 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0062 House, 8446 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 2005

Though its garage remains, the circa 1942 dwelling standing here was demolished to the stone foundation for the construction of this three-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with an asymmetrical, asphalt-shingled gable roof, a shed-roofed porch, a brick-veneered, exterior-end chimney and awkward rear wings.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage (ca. 1942)

Contributing

**8452 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0064 House, 8452 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1981

Colonial Revival-style influences are exhibited in the eight-over-eight and six-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows, the flattened, broken-pediment door surround and the heavy corbeled cap on the brick-exterior-end chimney on this three-bay, masonite-clad-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

Contributing

**8460 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0065 House, 8460 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca. 1980

This three-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with eight-over-eight and nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows, a broken-pediment door surround, a balustrade on the asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick-exterior-end chimney has a two-bay hyphen and a two-car garage wing to distinguish it from its neighbor on 8452 Turnbull Road.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8466 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0066 Karen Malvin House & Lambert Cemetery**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

The asphalt-shingled gable roof extends over a full-width porch that is enclosed with metal, one-over-one, storm windows above a cinder-block foundation on this three-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with a brick, central-interior chimney. The double-pile, gable-roofed wing with matching, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and a brick-interior chimney on the back may be original.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Well House

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery

Contributing

**8486 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0067 Gloria Jean Carter House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1990

This is another four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation, paired and single, one-over-one,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 65

double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block chimney with a brick stack.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8490 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0068 House, 8490 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

This four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house has a cinder-block foundation, paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick-interior chimney. Two of the windows have a horizontal emphasis.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**8494 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0069 Lucy Lewis House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

Featuring a weatherboarded frame and horizontally-emphasized, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows, this three-bay-wide house has three metal ventilators and a cinder-block, interior chimney on the asphalt-shingled gable roof which extends over the entrance. The shed-roofed rear porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and one-over-one, storm windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(3) N-C

**8506 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0070 Martha Carter French House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1915

Underpinned with a stone foundation, this weatherboarded-frame house with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and a brick, central-interior chimney has two, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the second story. The first-story fenestration is hidden behind a three-bay, shed-roofed, enclosed porch. A circa 1950, two-bay, west wing with a shed roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block chimney stands on brick and cinder-block piers. Alterations and peeling bricktex give this house a ramshackle appearance, but the main block appears sound.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**8510 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0071 Martha French Jackson House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1970

This one-story, four-bay-wide, frame house has a cinder-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a broad overhang and a brick-interior chimney. Masonite sheathes the frame. The off-center, nine-light door is flanked by two widely-separated one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on the west and paired windows with matching sashes on the east.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8518 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0072 House, 8518 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

A pressure-treated-wood deck with a wheelchair ramp extends across the front of this four-bay, cinder-block house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a brick-interior chimney and a cinder-block, exterior-end chimney. The two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows have horizontally-emphasized panes.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 66

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**8542 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0073 House, 8542 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

A one-bay, integral porch is in the corner of this four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a ridge vent.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8410 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0074 Cub Haven**

*Primary Resource Information:* Garage/Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 1983

This northern-influenced design by the current owner-physician is actually a three-bay-wide, T-111-clad-frame dwelling with a brick-interior chimney, a two-car garage and a one-bay, center-aisle stable all under an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage/Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Riding Ring

N-C

**8408 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0075 Effie Fox House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1979

Featuring a steep, overhanging, asphalt-shingled hipped roof on the main ell, joining the more restrained north ell, above grey-stained T-111 siding, this frame house with a wide, stuccoed, exterior-side chimney is an extraordinary example of the Ranch style in a rural wooded setting. Sliding single light windows and doors and full-height, single pane windows enhance the dwelling while providing views of a pond at Col. Lewis Porter's Place.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

N-C

**Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0241 Barrows Run Bridge #6177**

*Primary Resource Information:* Bridge, ca. 1975

The low, single-slab bridge spans an eight-foot-wide section of Barrows Run where Turnbull Road rises to the large Turnbull tracts at the west end of the route. A rusted-steel guard rail flanks the bridge.

*Individual Resource Status:* Bridge

N-C

**9014 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0076 Danny Payne House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, 1993

This vinyl-sided-frame house with a parged-concrete foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and stone, exterior-end chimneys, has a five-bay-wide main block and one-bay, story-and-a-half wings. Sidelights flank the entrance, and the windows have eight-over-eight, double-hung sashes.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Ruin

Contributing

**9064 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0077 Boston House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1990

Standing above a raised concrete basement, this vinyl-sided-frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof has a three-bay main block with horizontal picture windows and an integral porch joined to a massive, two-bay, projecting garage wing with overhead doors on the side elevation.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Machine Shed

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 67

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**Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0242 Agnes Porter House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1895

The oldest portion of this building is the two-bay, log house with a stone foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior-end, stone chimney. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch with plain, pressure-treated posts is across the front. A six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window is west of the entrance. The two-story, triple-pile, stone wing on the west side created a T-plan in circa 1940. The south gable end has a six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window on each story. Weatherboard is above the eave. The off-center entrance is on the west side. A multi-light, bay window is on its left, while a six-over-six window is on the right side.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

**9031 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0078 Tenant House, 9031 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

Horizontally-emphasized panes are in the two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows on this four-bay, masonite-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A picture window is right of the off-center entrance.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**9015 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0079 Phillips House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

Influenced by the A-frame style, this stained, vertical-boarded-frame house above a raised basement features a steeply-pitched, asphalt-shingled gable roof and centered plate-glass windows on the first-story gable facade. A sliding metal door opens out to the wraparound deck with one-inch balusters. A towering, brick-exterior-end chimney rises up the north side of this architecturally-harmonious house overlooking Canterbury.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**8547 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0080 House, 8547 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1980

This is another four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation, paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block chimney with a brick stack. Pressure-treated-wood steps rise to the door. The foundation and shutters are Charleston green.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8533 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0081 House, 8533 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

This is another four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation, paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior-end, cinder-block chimney with a brick stack. Pressure-treated-wood steps rise to the door. The foundation and shutters are slate blue.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8529 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0082 House, 8529 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1975

This three-bay, frame house with a cinder-block foundation and a stuccoed-cinder-block, exterior-end chimney received new vinyl siding, paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a picture window within one-over-one sashes, a nine-light door and a new asphalt-shingled gable roof with a ridge vent in 2005.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 68

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**8523 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0083 House, 8523 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, 1960

Built by Quakers or Mennonites, the four-bay, brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and brick-interior chimney features paired and single, two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows with horizontally-emphasized panes and a jalousie window beside the off-center entrance. Iron scroll posts support the roof overhang for the two-bay porch with an iron railing. Weatherboard is above the side eaves to the rake board.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8515 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0084 House, 8515 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1960

The oxblood-colored asphalt shingles on the gable roof and window sills improves this white, cinder-block-masonry house with an L-plan and a cinder-block, interior chimney. A diversity of fenestration is featured including horizontally-emphasized, six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows, a picture window within two-over-two sashes and a metal twelve-light window.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8505 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0085 House, 8505 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1965

This three-bay, cinder-block house has four-light, fixed-metal windows with brick sills, a low-pitched gable roof and exterior-end, cinder-block chimneys. A one-bay, shed-roofed addition extends across the back.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

**8503 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0086 House, 8503 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950

Corrugated metal covers the gable roof with extended rafter tails on this three-bay, aluminum-sided-frame house with a cinder-block foundation and two, brick-interior chimneys. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows flank the weatherboarded and gable-roofed mudroom entry on the gable facade.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8501 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0098 House, 8501 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 2003

This wide, three-bay, vinyl-sided-house features a wraparound porch with turned posts on a pressure-treated-wood deck, paired, six-over-six, double-hung-sash, simulated-light windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a vinyl-clad, exterior-end chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8493 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0087 Charlotte Carter House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, 2004

Paired and single, one-over-one, fixed-sash windows flank the vinyl door with a fanlight on this three-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with a poured-concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with a ridge vent.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8487 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0088 Judy Malvin House**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1925



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 69

Underpinned with a stone foundation, this three-bay, weatherboarded-frame, modest bungalow features a broad centered-gable porch over the four-light door that is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. A four-light casement window is under the ridge in the weatherboarded porch gable. Two gable-roofed dormers and a brick-interior chimney are on the standing-seam-metal gable roof which extends over a one-story, full-width addition with vertical-board cladding.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

(2) Contributing

**8477 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0089 House, 8477 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

A recent bay-window and carport extension of this model four-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired and single windows flanking the entrance has created a double-wide impression. Six-over-six, simulated lights are now in the windows. A nearly full-width deck in front is painted white.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

(2) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Playhouse

N-C

**8467 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0090 House, 8467 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1995

This is another four-bay-wide, vinyl-sided-frame house with paired and single, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a cinder-block and brick, exterior-end chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

N-C

**8457 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0091 House, 8457 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

Paired one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows flank the off-center entrance on this three-bay, vinyl-sided-frame house with a poured-concrete foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick, exterior-end chimney. A small, pressure-treated-wood deck is under the shed-roofed porch.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Garage

N-C

**8441 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0092 House, 8441 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

The entrance is recessed within the first-story overhang of the raised basement containing eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows on this vinyl-sided-frame house. A brick, exterior-end chimney rises above the asphalt-shingled gable roof. Paired and individual six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are on the first story.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8405 Turnbull Road (Turnbull) 030-5427-0093 House, 8405 Turnbull Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1985

Recently re-sided in T-111 and given new asphalt shingles on the gable roof, this four-bay-wide, frame house has a pressure-treated-wood deck wrapping around the southwest corner from the nine-light door. One-over-one, double-hung-sash and sliding windows are featured.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 70

Wales Road

**8540 Wales Road 030-5427-0214 Forest Hills Kennels**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, ca. 1960

Seven bays wide, this rambling, brick, Ranch-style dwelling has an asphalt-shingled cross-hipped roof, a broad interior-brick chimney, a recessed entrance with plate-glass sidelights and horizontally emphasized two-over-two, double-hung-sash windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Kennel

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Poultry Shelter (Duck House on pond)

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

Contributing

**8580 Wales Road 030-5427-0215 House, 8580 Wales Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Modern Movement, 1963

This brick, hip-roofed, Ranch-style house is distinguished with two projecting cross hips, an exterior-end chimney, a stone facade on the center ell and a scalloped trim band under the overhanging eaves. Paired, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows, a picture window and an octagonal window illuminate the front elevation.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Shed

N-C

**8634 Wales Road 030-5427-0212 House, 8634 Wales Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories, 1.5, Style: No Style Listed, 1998

The lower height, a centered, gable-roofed dormer with a vinyl Palladian window and a wraparound porch distinguish this modern vinyl-clad house from its contemporaries. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl, double-hung-sash windows flank the entrance.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Springs Road Trace

Contributing

**8681 Wales Road 030-5427-0211 House, 8681 Wales Road**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: No Style Listed, ca. 1950

This five-bay-wide, frame house has a cinder-block foundation, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a brick, central-interior chimney, and a brick, exterior-end chimney stands in front of the west wing. Four lights are in the raised-panel door that is flanked by six-over-six windows and a twelve-pane window within four-over-four sashes.

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Blacksmith Shop

Contributing

Woodbourne Lane

**8484 Woodbourne Lane 030-5427-0044; 030-0322 Woodbourne**

*Primary Resource Information:* Single Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Federal, 1810

The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, gable-fronting main block of the Woodbourne manor house was built in 1810 in the Federal style. The windows on both stories have six-over-nine, double-hung sashes. The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay-wide, stone wings with slate-shingled gable roofs setting back on the side elevations were built in 1938. The slate shingles were added to the main block at the same time. Six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows are in these wings. The gable-roofed dormers above have an arched upper sash. A classical one-story, three-bay, pedimented portico with Tuscan columns enhances the main entrance. (The house description was compiled from a photograph in a D. H. Lees Real Estate brochure in VDHR archives. As noted, the brochure, with additional views of other buildings, dates to circa 1945 when Mrs. Frank Dorman, the former Nancy Carr Friendly,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 71

owned Woodbourne. Access to the property was denied in 2005-06. Therefore, the tentative list of buildings below was made from zoomed digital exposures taken from adjacent properties and the 2000 GIS aerial photograph. The identity and status of some outbuildings beyond the Friendlys' ca. 1938 stable and closest buildings are tentative. A gable-roofed building in the west field near Great Run with a deteriorating stone foundation and two interior brick chimneys appears in a long-distance photograph to be log and four bays wide with two doors at center. This significant building looks like slave quarters that could date to circa 1810.)

*Individual Resource Status:* Single Dwelling

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Stable

(2) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barn

(3) Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Office

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Log Slave Quarters

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Springhouse

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Tenant House

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Gate/entry

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* Barns or Animal Facilities

(8) N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Quonset Hut

N-C

*Individual Resource Status:* Sheds

(2) N-C

ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 82, Page 364. Division of Col. Lewis Porter's Land, 23 May 1891, 18 September 1891.

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1860.

<sup>3</sup> Ricky Brown, owner of the former Robinson home place, interview by author, 23 November 2005; Fauquier County Deed Book 62, Page 366, R. Taylor Scott, Special Commissioner in Chancery *Rives and ux vs. Scott*, to James Robinson, 120 acres constituting a portion of the Gunston Farm of the late R. E. Scott, dec'd., 3 May 1870; Fauquier County Deed Book 128, Page 548, James Robinson's Heirs to Robert C. Winmill, the 120-acre home place of James Robinson, deceased, including the family cemetery which is perpetually reserved to the heirs at law of this conveyance, 18 December 1925; Aerial Photography of Fauquier County, Virginia, 1937.

<sup>4</sup> Deed Book 128, 548.

<sup>5</sup> Cheryl H. Shepherd, "North Wales" National Register Nomination 030-0093, Section 7:2, 8:22-23, 21 December 1998.

<sup>6</sup> Virginia Winmill Livingstone Armstrong, 'Gone Away' with the Winmills (Fechy, Switzerland: Virginia Winmill Livingstone Armstrong, 1977), 185; <rbgookin@infionline.net> to <cherylshpherd24@aol.com> Mackie Property, 9 December 2005; Fauquier County Deed Book 128, Page 548; Fauquier County Deed Book 139, Page 109, Robert C. Winmill and wife Viola T. to Miss Viola Winmill, their daughter, 163-¼ acres involving Deed Book 128, Page 548 of 120 acres and Tract #2 with 43.5 acres adjoining on the south side of Lee Highway, 9 November 1933.

<sup>7</sup> Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses From Sears, Roebuck and Company* (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.), 327.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 72

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**8. Statement of Significance**

The Springs Valley Rural Historic District meets nine areas of significance in local history relating to the themes of agriculture, architecture, entertainment/recreation, ethnic heritage, health/medicine, industry, landscape architecture, military and transportation from 1750 through 1957 (the year North Wales was sold by Walter P. Chrysler, Jr.) making it eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B and C. The district has association with several significant events in the history of the valley and county that render it eligible for listing under Criterion A. The Springs Valley rural landscape has been shaped by the transformation of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century plantations into even grander aristocratic estates of northern industrialists who arrived in the early twentieth century to buy retreats for thoroughbred horse breeding, foxhunting, steeplechasing and high stakes racing. The resulting horse industry and home of the Warrenton Hunt remains vibrant within stone and board-fenced pastures containing grazing thoroughbreds, training tracks, hurdles and loafing sheds adjacent to barn lots with a diversity of stable designs. Still operating in the twentieth century, the Minter-Spilman water gristmill, Brown's Merchant Mill and the mill within Waverly's Tudor Revival-style barn further contribute to the industrial theme while demonstrating that the equestrian estates sustained agriculture for all of their livestock including horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry (030-5427-0026; 030-0316, 030-5427-0157; 030-5282) and 030-5427-0228, 030-0337).

Transformed into the Fauquier Springs Country Club in 1953, the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort attracted dignitaries, physicians and ordinary citizens to the medicinal qualities of its emerging spring in the nineteenth century (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400). First arriving at the Warrenton House (030-5427-0136; 030-0143) coach stop and tavern fronting on Springs Road before settling into the hotels or independent cottages, visitors enjoyed the healing waters, horse races, jousting tournaments, dining and dancing under the baton of the resort's orchestra. As a popular landmark on the Rappahannock River with its own bridge across Warrenton Springs Ford, the resort became the center of conflict and deception when Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson brought 54,000 soldiers into the Springs Valley in August of 1862. Their intent and execution served to change the theater of the war from the James River to the north of the Rappahannock, to consume the enemy's provisions and forage, to weaken them with incessant battle and threaten the Federal city.<sup>1</sup> During nine days of heavy artillery fire, the Army of Northern Virginia advanced on Gen. John Pope, who led over 40,000 of his men along the river fords to Waterloo attempting to blockade their crossing. The aggressive Confederates broke through at the Springs and beyond to overwhelm, outmaneuver, detain and distract the Federals to a state of exhaustion that deprived them of strength and logistics and significantly affected the outcome of the second battle of Manassas.

The development of the African-American community of Turnbull is a significant event relating to ethnic heritage. After the death of Col. Lewis Porter in 1891, the African-American community of Turnbull developed on land that Porter left to the five daughters he conceived with two of his former servants.<sup>2</sup> In the early twentieth century, many of Porter's descendants and other villagers found jobs as groomsmen, stable or farm hands and domestic servants on the surrounding estates in the valley. Three properties within the historic district are associated with well-known persons making the area eligible for listing under Criterion B. Eighteenth-century Scottish immigrant and Falmouth merchant William Allason, Edward M. Weld, a prominent leader of the New York Cotton Exchange from 1915 to 1922, and Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., an expressionistic art collector and son of the founder of Chrysler Corporation are all associated with North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093). The African-American, autistic-savant, musical prodigy, Blind Tom Greene is associated with Elway Hall (030-5427-0032; 030-0317), and John Barton Payne, former Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the American Red Cross, owned St. Leonards Farm (030-5427-0007; 030-5427-0009; 030-0304).

Rendering the district eligible for listing under Criterion C, the historic area retains a wealth and diversity of finely-articulated late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architectural styles favored by the gentleman horseman for his hunt country estate residence and outbuildings in the Virginia Piedmont. Many of the northern industrialists

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 73**

chose nationally recognized architects who specialized in the Colonial Revival style for country estates like Little and Browne of Boston, William Lawrence Bottomley of New York, W. H. Irwin Fleming of Washington D.C. and Waddy Butler Wood of Warrenton. Robert van Roijen brought Dutch architect Ides van der Gracht to the valley to design a French Eclectic manse (030-5427-0009; 030-0304), and the Baldwin Day Spilman's used plans given them by Mrs. Spilman's brother Sen. Johnson N. Camden, and created an unparalleled stone Edwardian-style house named Elway Hall. While Bottomley designed Colonial Revival-style improvements to Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971), landscape architect Charles F. Gillette created the complementary landscape. A. Chandler Manning is credited with the landscape throughout the North Wales estate, and L. G. Linnard is responsible for elaborating The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320). Canterbury (030-5427-0120; 030-0345) is noteworthy for its grand Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling designed by Walcott and Work of Chicago on the Rappahannock and a landscape by Ferruccio Vitale of Italy. Not to be forgotten are the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses including the circa 1770 Settledown (030-5427-0120; 030-0346) on Canterbury, the Federal-style, stone Woodbourne manor (030-5427-0044; 030-0322), the vernacular Greek Revival-style on The Grove (030-5427-0043; 030-0339), The Dell, built in 1870 (030-5427-0021), and the circa 1830 stone Robert Eden Lee House that became the home of John Barton Payne (030-5427-0009; 030-0304).

The boundary of the Springs Valley Rural Historic District encompasses a total of 1,069 identified resources, of which 572 are designated as contributing and retaining high historic integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The 497 non-contributing resources include a high number of newer loafing sheds on the horse- recreation and industry estates as well as the 179 residences in Turnbull that have one or more sheds on the properties.

**Historical Background**

The earliest land grants in the Springs Valley occurred in the second and third decades of the eighteenth century, but settlement did not come until much later. Col. Rice Hooe, Jr. and Capt. John Hooe acquired 2,900 acres called North Wales in 1718 (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093). The tract encompassed most of the southeastern end of the district.<sup>3</sup> Brought to colonial America by Governor Spotswood to locate minerals in the new world with the settlement of Germanna in 1714, miner Jacob Holtzclaw first arrived in Fauquier County at Germantown on Licking Run four years later. In 1724, Holtzclaw acquired 578 acres south of Broad Run where he would build the core of Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971) before the Revolutionary War. Having become the lay minister for the Germantown settlers after the death of Reverend Haeger, Holtzclaw still lived on Licking Run in 1748.<sup>4</sup>

In 1730, Lord Fairfax granted George and Richard Williams 798 acres on Great Run adjoining Rice and John Hooe, and Peter and Herman Kemper, who had received 264 acres on its east branches four years earlier. John Kemper also moved west from Germantown to the Springs Valley and is thought to have built Cedar Grove, later named Clovelly (030-5427-0223; 030-0318), in circa 1750. Considered British loyalists, George and Richard Williams lost their land to escheatment during the Revolutionary War, and the Commonwealth's Governor Patrick Henry granted the Fauquier tract to Martin Pickett in 1786. Part of Turnbull, The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320) and properties north to Lee Highway would later develop on the Williams and Pickett grants.<sup>5</sup> The Kemper tract joined Thomas Lee's vast 4,200 acres whereupon several Springs Valley parcels lie including Waverly (030-5427-0228; 030-0337), St. Leonards (030-5427-0007; 030-0304), Leeton Hill (030-5427-0235; 030-0299) and Dakota (030-5427-0002; NR 030-0300) at the northern end of the district. Isaac, George and William Settle obtained grants of 370 and 507 acres adjoining Charles Morgan, Jr. on Barrow's Run and the Rappahannock River in 1742. Morgan had 341 acres on the north branches of Great Run adjoining his father's 425 acres. Canterbury and Fauquier White Sulphur Springs (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400) lie within the Settle and Morgan patents.<sup>6</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 74**

Rivers and waterways served to locate land grants in the Northern Neck proprietary since they were the major routes of transportation in unsettled areas. Thoroughfares into the Springs Valley remained undefined until after Fauquier County formed in 1759, and the court justices established Fauquier Courthouse on Richard Henry Lee's inherited tract where Alexander Cunningham had opened his Red Store at the intersection of the Dumfries and Falmouth-Winchester-Shenandoah roads. The justices selected a parcel a short distance southwest of Cunningham's Store for the brick courthouse that was completed in 1762 on the east side of the beginnings of the road south to Culpeper Courthouse. This transportation route into the Springs Valley continued to improve in the late eighteenth century in response to landowners' petitions. In 1771, Joseph Holtzclaw appears to have influenced the creation of Holtzclaw Road to Ashland when he petitioned the county court for viewers, including Henry Kemper, for the Manor Road from the meeting house to the foot of Piney Mountain through Holtzclaw land which would bring the passage north to the road to Thornton's Gap, now Lee Highway. In 1795, Charles Kemper, also of Cedar Grove (030-5427-0223; 030-0318), asked the court for permission to turn the road from Fauquier Courthouse to Culpeper Courthouse. As the owner of gristmills and a sawmill, William Allason submitted several petitions for road alterations beginning with his presence in the valley in 1774. He proposed to change Hudnall's road "along the ridge known by the name of Lees . . . which leads into the main road at the fork of Pickett's road and that to Culpepper."<sup>7</sup>

The eighteenth-century Springs Valley settlers were aware of the industrial and agricultural advantages when selecting their properties on the Rappahannock River and its tributaries. Colonists in the Piedmont typically chose building sites with arable land and plentiful water sources for drinking, bathing, food, agriculture, industry and transportation. Scottish merchant William Allason, who initially worked as a supercargo of Baird and Walker of Glasgow, with allowances for private trading before opening his own mercantile in Falmouth, traveled on the Rappahannock River from Falmouth to North Wales after his 1772 marriage to Ann Hooe. She had inherited one-third of her father John's half of the plantation. Initially, the couple lived above his store in Falmouth and retreated to an early dwelling on North Wales in the summer that no longer stands or lies within the present boundary. Allason's response to England's tobacco and stamp acts was to trade his tobacco, corn and wheat locally for other produce, including hemp that initially could be exported without restriction. He shipped tobacco, oats, corn, rye, barley, flax and hemp to Falmouth on the Rappahannock River and brought commodities back from his mercantile on his return. Before beginning the twenty-year construction of their stone mansion in 1776, the Allasons supplemented their income by building a gristmill on Great Run at North Wales and a grist- and sawmill on Rosser's Run of the Rappahannock. The Rosser's Run mills would later be inherited by their granddaughter, Catherine, who married Robert Hart.<sup>8</sup> In 1807, Edward Settle applied for assessment of damages for his water gristmill on Barrow's Run that later was absorbed into lands owned by Col. Lewis Porter. In 1836, Isham Keith of Woodbourne purchased a mill on Great Run adjoining Charles Kemper's meadow, the Lee tract and Peter Hitt. It would later become the Minter-Spilman Mill (030-5427-0026; 030-0316).<sup>9</sup>

William Allason's meticulously-kept records through the eighteenth century indicate that he raised cattle, swine, sheep, poultry and crops on the prime agricultural land within North Wales, watered by Great Run and its many branches which also benefited his Springs Valley neighbors. His papers documented the building of the two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, stone North Wales mansion between 1776 and 1796. Among five heavily altered dwellings said to have eighteenth-century sections, only North Wales possesses primary-source documentation to confirm its original date of construction.<sup>10</sup> Part of Allason's North Wales tract when built in circa 1780-1830, a long-abandoned, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, stone house with an interior-end stone chimney remaining deep in the woods of Whitney State Forest (030-5427-0234; 030-0497) on Lees Ridge Road appears to be closely contemporary in age to his five-bay mansion house standing fields away to the southwest. The Ashtons of North Wales named this tract Ashley in the nineteenth century. Questions remain as to whether this could have been the first home of William and Ann Allason or, if not, for whom it was originally built.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 75**

The 1,565-acre North Wales plantation descended to Allason's daughter Mary in 1800, then to her daughter, Ann Allason Rose, who wed Alexandria merchant Henry Ashton. The Ashtons deeded the 147½ acres "including the dwelling and out-houses on the said 'Ashley'" to their daughter Ellen through a trust to Clovelly's owner Charles Kemper in 1865.<sup>11</sup> Ellen married Robert Horner, and Ashley stayed in the family through the ownership of their daughter Ellen Horner Wyeth who lived in Missouri. By 1929 when she sold Ashley to Emily Whitney Briggs, the name change to Hooewood recalled the early North Wales patent. Retaining Hooewood only a few months, Emily conveyed the property to Helen Whitney Gibson who sold the former Ashley and northeast corner of Allason's North Wales to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1972.<sup>12</sup> Today, the Ashley manor house and a small stable and loafing shed dating to the nineteenth century are an exciting, unexpected find in the woods of Whitney State Forest. Though significant in the history of North Wales and the Springs Valley rural landscape, the Federal-period dwelling exists in a bad state of preservation.

Settledown, George Settle's one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hall-and-parlor plan frame dwelling on Canterbury (030-5427-0120; 030-0345) is said to date to 1770, but a brief first-floor inspection of the gutted building found hewn and mill-sawn framing with cut nails suggesting nineteenth-century work. No lath remained for evaluation. Although the story-and-a-half, vernacular form is colonial-inspired to around 1820 locally, and alterations have occurred, the visible evidence leans toward the later date for the main block. A large presence of wire nails exists due to twentieth-century alteration. Some changes appear to have happened early, probably for Louis F. Weber, conductor of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs orchestra, who owned the property from 1867 to 1909.<sup>13</sup>

While it has endured additions and alterations, the Cooper House (030-5427-0149) at 8530 Opal Road has the presence of an eighteenth-century dwelling. Standing one-and-one-half stories tall under a gable roof, the frame house has exterior-end brick chimneys that were built with free-standing stacks. Cement now fills in the space between the stacks and weatherboard, and the eave has been extended. This four-bay dwelling has two entrances at the center that may be original to the circa 1820 date supported by its interior architectural fabric, including the log and hewn joists, wide heart-pine floor boards, split lath and cut nails. The unusual double doors and the location of the dwelling suggest that this was one of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs's cottages that amazingly survived the Civil War activities on Opal Road. The brick foundation is another atypical feature for a frame dwelling of this vintage in the Piedmont, and its presence further associates the building with the Springs because the Jimmy Appleton House (030-5427-0143; 030-0335) across the road and the Bishop-Tyler Cottage (030-5427-0128; 030-0384) within the complex also feature one.

Earlier historians have examined Cedar Grove (030-5427-0223; 030-0318), finding wrought nails in the timber framing, and it may very well date to the mid-eighteenth century. Carpenter Bill Wine of Woodstock, who repairs and restores historic buildings, believes the fine workmanship in the 1810 wing is representative of the Hanbacks, which would have been the work of Silas at that time. It encased the eighteenth-century house, and the wood-shingled roof is visible from the attic, while the separated 1810 walls allow a clear view down to the cellar. The rafters of the 1810 portion are all numbered, and the dovetail notches for the collars have an arrow indicating whether the joint would be right or left.<sup>14</sup>

The story-and-a half, gable-roofed, frame wing that is attached by a breezeway to a one-story stone dependency south of the two-story central block of Holtzclaw's Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971) probably dates to the mid-eighteenth century as well, since he remained in Germantown in 1748. Felton Lea (030-5427-0146) on Foxville Road is the fifth dwelling where owners report an eighteenth-century section exhibiting a two-foot-thick outside wall and a most unusual board-and-batten attic door on a glider. This type of entrance is common for a barn. The larger portion of the house dates from the nineteenth century before James W. Timberlake, Jr.'s purchase of the parcel in 1933. His father had owned the adjacent 270 acres to the Rappahannock adjoining Fauquier White Sulphur Springs where his remarkable Italianate-style residence stands

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 76**

near the corner of Opal and Springs roads (030-5427-0142). The elder Timberlake's house passed to his granddaughter, local educator Margaret M. Pierce.<sup>15</sup>

Built in the Federal style between 1800 and 1810 for Lucy Pickett Marshall, the Woodbourne manor house (030-5427-0044; 030-0322) has the distinction of being the earliest known nineteenth-century dwelling in the historic district. Lucy inherited the land from her father Martin Pickett, who had resided at Paradise in Warrenton. Lucy married one of Col. Thomas Marshall's twin sons, Charles, in 1787. Slaves burned down the first house built for Charles and Lucy, which may have influenced her choice of stone for her new mansion, which has the same plan as Oakwood, the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert Scott.<sup>16</sup> The stone came from the ridge within Woodbourne.<sup>17</sup> Built with a lunette in the gable, Woodbourne is an atypical example of a gable-fronting, stone, Federal-style residence in Fauquier. Mount Bleak, Abner Settle's Federal-style dwelling at Sky Meadows State Park (NR 030-0283), is also uncommonly articulated in stone, but the building is side gabled.

Lucy sold Woodbourne to Isham Keith in 1829 after a one-year agreement that he would buy the 340-acre portion of her farm containing "a good stone building," wherein he would pay half of the \$3,000 payment and could plant grain.<sup>18</sup> He added the north stone wing, and the Keiths hospitably welcomed friends and family including Charles's brother, Chief Justice John Marshall. Keith built a chapel on Woodbourne that was in ruins in 1945. The site is completely gone today, being replaced by a subdivision on Keith's Chapel Road to the south of Woodbourne and Harts Mill Road.<sup>19</sup> While living at Woodbourne, Isham Keith served in the General Assembly, became a director of Fauquier White Sulphur Springs and the Warrenton and Rappahannock Turnpike Company. He also presided over the Rappahannock Canal Company. Keith's extensive land holdings encompassed the future Cedars or Clovercroft (030-5427-0034) The Dell (030-5427-0021), Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084), Elway Hall (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) and the Minter-Spilman Mill (030-5427-0026; 030-0316) properties.<sup>20</sup>

**Minter-Spilman Mill, 8564-8572 Springs Road**

In 1836, Keith bought Robert Eden Lee's ten acres, containing a gristmill and associated buildings on Great Run located on the west side of the Culpeper Turnpike. Built circa 1800 for Tom Morrison, he sold the future Minter-Spilman Mill (030-5427-0026; 030-0316) to Lee in 1833. Isham Keith probably had someone operating the mill for him; perhaps it was Bartimeus Putnam, who bought it in 1848. Putnam immediately put the property into trust with Keith since he did not have the full payment. Putnam ran the gristmill until his death in 1858. Keith still held the trust with an unpaid balance and was the first to step forward the next year at the estate auction with a bid of \$1,210 for the "Valuable Mill Property to the benefit of the Putnam family."<sup>21</sup> In 1860, he conveyed Putnam's Mill to a trustee for Malinda Minter, exclusive of her husband William J. Minter for untold reasons.<sup>22</sup> William J. Minter was employed as a carpenter, Malinda kept house, while their twenty-year-old son, William H. Minter, became the miller. The family resided in the circa 1800 brick miller's house on the east hill above the mill which influenced the construction of the circa 1870 stuccoed-frame addition on the south rear. The original three-bay, one-and-one-half-story miller's house faces north away from Springs Road, suggesting an alteration of the route. Built with a five-course American-bond brick pattern, the dwelling was finely detailed with splayed lintels over the windows and a dog-tooth brick cornice. The property retains a board-and-battened-frame meathouse with hewn root cellar windows. The frame mill is also clad in board-and-batten.

William H. Minter appears to have operated the mill for thirty-one years, until the estates of William and his wife Malinda sold the mill to Elwood Cartzendafner in 1891. Cartzendafner managed the gristmill for the next ten years. After brief exchanges between 1900 and 1904, Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman obtained the land and gristmill adjoining their Elway Farm (030-5427-0032; 030-0317). Mr. Gulick, who managed Elway Farm, and Raymond Moore milled grain for General Spilman through the 1930s, bringing 230 years of flour and meal production to a



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 77**

close.<sup>23</sup> The historic significance of the Minter-Spilman Mill is enhanced by the rare existence of its miller's house and a meathouse with a root cellar. Currently owned by Thomas Roszel, whose parents rehabilitated the building for residential use, the worn and rusted steel overshot water wheel remains attached to the mill, and part of the raceway still exists.

**Mrs. Georgiana Blight's Antebellum House**

The Grove at 8439 Holtzclaw Road (030-5427-0043; 030-0339) is a notable stuccoed-brick, antebellum farmhouse, originally constructed between 1847 and 1855 with a side-hall plan. The Grove appears on Civil War maps as the home of Mrs. Bright. However, the mapmaker misspelled the name of Mrs. Georgiana Alexander Chapman Blight, whose father had given her living rights in 1846 with a promise of future ownership of the 250-acre property, exclusive of her husband Dr. Samuel Blight. Georgiana would receive full fee-simple title after the death of her brother Dr. Alexander Chapman in 1867.<sup>24</sup> Dr. Blight died in the 1850s, leaving Georgiana the responsibility of managing the household and farm with the help of seven adult slaves. Her farming concentrated on twenty head of beef cattle and six dairy cows producing 600 pounds of butter, while forty sheep yielded 200 pounds of wool. Mrs. Blight had sufficient pork in forty hogs, and only a crop of corn planted in 1850.<sup>25</sup>

**Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Resort – Health/Medicine and Entertainment/Recreation Significance**

Realizing the popularity of the curative power of the iron-based sulfuric springs for diseases of the major organs, Hancock Lee, Jr. and Thomas Green formed the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Company in the early 1830s and built a public resort with a landmark four-story, seventy-room, brick hotel, called the Pavilion, on the eastern half of 2,934 acres that were split by the Rappahannock River. The eastern half lies within the Springs Valley Rural Historic District. The first grand 180-foot-by-44-foot hotel, with full-story Doric columns on the west rear elevation, stood on the west side of the Culpeper Turnpike. Eight more private, one-story brick cottages extended in a semi-circle from the wings of the Pavilion, and the two-and-one-half-story, brick tavern named the Warrenton House (030-5427-0136; 030-0143) stood, as it does today, closer to the road behind the north half of the ellipse. A second hotel, measuring 105-feet long by 30-feet wide and rising two-and-one-half stories, was built by 1837 directly on the east side of the turnpike facing the Pavilion. Since only unmarried men or those traveling alone stayed in the second hotel building, it came to be known as the Rowdy House. Bounded by the Rappahannock River on the west and coursed by Barrows Run through the center, the property encompassed a warm spring of mountain water that emerged from the earth's crust. An octagonal springhouse with wooden benches between the columns covered the active sulphur spring at the heart of an expansive central green of towering oaks, serpentine brick walks, marble fountains and summer houses. The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400) reportedly had as many as ninety private cabins, taking into consideration those compartments within the partitioned cottages, and there were substantial stables and carriage houses to shelter modes of transportation. The Warrenton House served as the coach stop for the Fauquier Springs, Lee's Springs, Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton Springs or the Springs, alternate names for the resort.<sup>26</sup>

Attracting an illustrious patronage such as President James Monroe, Chief Justice John Marshall and President James Madison before their deaths in 1831, 1835 and 1836 respectively, the resort appealed to a later generation of the Marshall family with the arrival of three of the statesman's grandchildren in the summer of 1843. The presidents and John Marshall stayed in the more private cabins or cottages. Chief Justice Marshall repeatedly offered the proprietor his certification of the benefit of the sulphur water.<sup>27</sup> U. S. Army Engineer Robert E. Lee brought his wife Mary in 1835. After the birth of daughter Mary Custis, Mrs. Lee became bedridden with severe swelling and stiffness in her legs that doctors diagnosed as a rheumatic disease. Her baths in the springs appeared to assist in her recovery.<sup>28</sup> In spite of the construction of the seventy-room Rowdy House, an earlier guest in 1837 reported that the popularity of the picturesque and healthful resort in the verdant Springs Valley forced the proprietor to turn away hundreds of visitors that year. Five gentlemen, he informed, persisted in demanding accommodations and slept on

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 78**

the billiard table.<sup>29</sup> Drinking anywhere from five to above twenty glasses per day, patrons praised the fifty-six-degree sulfuric smelling and tasting spring water for healing long debilitating diseases such as the dropsy of U.S. Senator B. Watkins Leigh, the dyspepsia of a twelve-year-old child and the liver ailment of a Rhode Island patient.<sup>30</sup> Introduced in America at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs in August of 1840, ring or jousting tournaments with some of the county's most handsome and celebrated knights, such as Turner Ashby of Rose Bank and Jacquelin Ambler of Morven, became an annual event at the health spa. *The Alexandria Gazette* of 9 September 1854 reported on a tournament held at the Fauquier Springs that week when Mr. Gibson won the prize, and Miss Gibson of Richmond was crowned queen for the Fancy Ball the night after the jousting games. Of course, fancy costumes were required, and approximately five-hundred guests at the resort observed the recreational entertainment.<sup>31</sup> The games and racing influenced the still-named Tournament Drive within the present golf course.

In the spring of 1849, a second cholera epidemic materialized in Virginia at Norfolk, coming too close to the Richmond capital. The Virginia General Assembly planned an urgent summer session to revise the massive Civil and Criminal Code consisting of two large volumes, an 1833 supplement and sixteen smaller volumes with annual session acts. After a short break, the legislators returned to Richmond with great trepidation, fearing the cholera plague would soon spread to the capital. As the review started, distracted members began calling for consideration of a healthier environment to relocate the session and offered the names of several sulphur springs resorts in the state. The second day, the assembly formed a committee of ten to interview Richmond's physicians regarding the healthiness of the city. The doctors had no reports of cholera, but the legislators still became too panicked to concentrate. Sergeant-at-Arms Daniel Ward and Robert Eden Scott, both directors of Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, suggested that the assembly move to the healthy resort near Warrenton where ample accommodations awaited House and Senate members for under seven dollars a week. Arriving one by one, and some with families in tow, the statesmen traveled by rail and coach along the Culpeper Turnpike to the Springs, just six-and-one-half miles southwest of Warrenton. Thus, the summer session of the Virginia Assembly reconvened in the Springs Valley on 11 June 1849. Reporters from the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *Richmond Whig*, the *Alexandria Gazette*, the *Petersburg Intelligencer* and others cheerfully came along.<sup>32</sup>

The Assembly met in the large north chamber on the first floor of the Rowdy House, while the House of Delegates occupied the ballroom where their religious services were conducted on Sundays. By nightfall of the second day, word came that cholera had indeed reached Richmond. The Springs landscape moved reporter William Ritchie of the *Richmond Enquirer* to write, "I have never seen the [Springs] look so beautiful. It is covered with one mass of verdure – trees and shrubs neatly trimmed – the walks on each side bloom with roses and the blue mountains in the distance. A meadow with trees, to the right of the main building, is enclosed with a net of iron wire, and here roam fourteen fallow-deer, several of them milk-white. In another lot may be seen two grotesque Buffalo cows, who go and return with the cows."<sup>33</sup> Ritchie also noted that a wheat crop colored the outlying fields yellow on the Springs property. The stagecoach service to and from Washington increased to daily trips so the legislators could have fresh newspapers and mail, but the Fredericksburg-Richmond line still had not complied with the request for daily service by the end of the first week.

In spite of the many temptations before them, General Assembly members remained focused on their daily code revision for an average of six hours of discussion followed by recess for studying sections in preparation for the next day. They could then partake in recreation, the sulphur water, dining and ball room dancing to the orchestra of Louis Weber in the evening. Several members became ill during the summer, but cholera was not explained as the cause. The Senate's 1<sup>st</sup> Doorkeeper Thomas L. Nelson suddenly died at age fifty, and after a service in the ballroom or "Hall of the House of Delegates," he was buried in a grove near the Springs.<sup>34</sup> The legislators argued over how much the Commonwealth should compensate the proprietor Thomas Green for conference rooms and furniture during the session. The final vote dropped the discussed amount from \$500 to \$250. Their code revision

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 79**

satisfactorily accomplished on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 1849, the General Assembly members adjourned and departed for their homes across the state.<sup>35</sup>

**The Civil War Years in the Springs Valley – Military Significance**

At the beginning of the Civil War in April of 1861, the Black Horse Cavalry and the Warrenton Rifles practiced their drills at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort. John Scott had previously organized the cavalry as a state militia unit at the Springs.<sup>36</sup> In August of 1862, the companies of Union generals John Pope, Irvin McDowell, Fitz-John Porter, Franz Siegel, Nat Banks, Jesse Reno and Robert Milroy, and Confederate generals Stonewall Jackson, James Longstreet, Richard Ewell, William Taliaferro, Ambrose P. Hill, Robert E. Lee, J.E.B. Stuart and Jubal Early converged in the Springs Valley. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1862, General Lee wrote CSA President Jefferson Davis and stated that the arrival of the Confederate army in this region intended to “change the theater of the war from [the] James River to the north of the Rappahannock [where] we shall be able to consume provisions and forage now being used in supporting the enemy. This will be some advantage and prevent so great a draft upon other parts of the country . . . To do this all available re-enforcements should be sent here.”<sup>37</sup> The relocation of the conflict also served to protect the Confederate capital from attacks by the Union army; he wrote, “the most effectual way to relieve Richmond from any danger of attack from that quarter would be to re-enforce General Jackson and advance upon General Pope.”<sup>38</sup>

Likewise, the federal government directed the Union army to defend Washington by surrounding the capital with protective forces and to remain vigilant of Confederate movements. In June, President Lincoln placed Gen. John Pope in command of the Army of Virginia, composed of the First, Second, and Third corps divisions of generals Siegel, Banks and McDowell. After obtaining reinforcements due to losses sustained during the August 9<sup>th</sup> conflict on Cedar Mountain, General Pope sent his brigade of 40,000 men to hold the fords along the upper Rappahannock line from Fredericksburg to the Waterloo Bridge, a quarter-mile north of the junction of Harts Mill Road and the Warrenton-to-Sperryville Turnpike, the present Lee Highway. Already commanding 24,000 soldiers, Stonewall Jackson received 30,000 additional men from General Lee.<sup>39</sup> The number of combatants from both sides within the historic district fluctuated with their movements in the third and fourth weeks of August.

Col. John Beardsley, in command of the Ninth New York Cavalry Brigade for General Siegel, reported arriving in the Springs Valley on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August 1862 to inspect thoroughfares and fords and to conduct a reconnaissance survey of the enemy’s position and, instead, “continued a series of active operations, almost without rest up to the time we arrived in the vicinity of the Potomac on or about the 5<sup>th</sup> day of September instant.”<sup>40</sup> Beardsley was well armed with four mountain howitzers by Siegel who further requested that General Reno send twenty-pound parrots.<sup>41</sup> The first engagements occurred south of the rural historic district at Kelly’s Ford and Freeman’s Ford on the Rappahannock River where Longstreet joined Fitzhugh Lee’s cavalry to beat back the Union troops that failed to block their crossing to the north side of the Rappahannock. Upon arrival at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, the Confederates found the resort’s bridge (030-5427-0243) destroyed as evidence of the enemy’s presence. Under Jackson’s command, General Early found a dam and pushed half of his cavalry across the river at the Warrenton Springs Ford, taking prisoners as well as possession of the resort and adjacent heights on August 22<sup>nd</sup>. However, a torrential rain brought them back when they realized that the rising water would not permit the passage of the infantry and artillery. The full brigade successfully reached the north side of the river after repairing the resort’s bridge. General Stuart, with portions of the Lee and Robertson brigades, crossed the Rappahannock on the Waterloo Bridge before the storm, passing by Ashland to Warrenton, en route to Catlett Station where he captured General Pope’s dispatch book and officers among 300 prisoners. He then returned through the valley on Springs Road and re-crossed the river at the Warrenton Springs.<sup>42</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 80**

On August 23<sup>rd</sup>, General Pope ordered Siegel, Banks and Reno to march immediately to the resort, "attacking and beating him [the enemy] wherever you find him, as he approaches Waterloo."<sup>43</sup> Pope believed that the high tide would trap the enemy at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. On Sunday, August 24<sup>th</sup>, Jackson's army spread from Jeffersonton to the Springs, while Pope's command was "massed between Warrenton and the Springs and guarded the fords of the Rappahannock as far above as Waterloo."<sup>44</sup> Stuart struck the enemy in the rear. Jackson described the battle with cannon fire as fierce, while Union General Porter spread word that Pope was at Warrenton Springs where he had "attacked and whipped the enemy."<sup>45</sup> Confederate Lt. Col. R. L. Walker reported that the enemy fell into position opposite the Confederate batteries at ten in the morning. In spite of the ruthless barrage of bullets from at least seven Union batteries, the loss to his unit was relatively small compared to the Union's greater sacrifice.<sup>46</sup> Confederate General Hill occupied the hills surrounding the resort and later wrote:

My batteries were placed in eligible positions, the brigades being sheltered in rear of them. The enemy planted a number of batteries across the river, and about 10 a.m. opened a heavy fire upon my batteries, which was continued without intermission until late in the afternoon. My batteries did not reply to this fire, but when their heavy columns of infantry advanced down the road toward the Springs simultaneously the batteries of Braxton, Latham, Davidson, McIntosh and Pegram poured in such a storm of shot that the enemy were scattered in the greatest confusion. Twice this was repeated. My own loss was 18; that of the enemy must have been heavy in comparison.<sup>47</sup>

Indicative of the significance and geographical extent of the battle in the Springs Valley, McDowell ordered all available cavalry units to cover every thoroughfare from Warrenton to Fauquier White Sulphur Springs and those to Waterloo, including Springs Road, Harts Mill Road and Lee Highway. He posted King's division near Warrenton between Sulphur Springs and Waterloo, while Ricketts's division occupied the lower half of Waterloo Road (Harts Mill Road) beside Woodbourne, and General Buford covered the upper half to the bridge. When he reached the Waterloo Bridge, Buford was met forcefully by the enemy, but he managed to destroy it. Springs Road was fully posted by Reynolds's division on the first four miles. The cavalries of Gen. George Bayard and Siegel continued forward from Reynolds to fully encompass the area around the resort.<sup>48</sup>

General Pope wrote to General Halleck, "We have had a continuous engagement, principally with artillery, along the whole line of the river for 8 or 10 miles during the last three days. No force of the enemy has yet been able to cross except that now inclosed [sic] by our forces between Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge."<sup>49</sup> This four-mile expanse represents two-thirds of the six-mile stretch of Springs Road through the Springs Valley Rural Historic District and also includes Fauquier White Sulphur Springs and Canterbury with extensive Rappahannock River frontage.

General Pope further informed that the Rebels had advanced beyond "Great River, about 4 miles from Warrenton Sulphur Springs, and near the mouth of it . . . sharp action took place, which lasted till after dark, the enemy being driven across Great River, but destroying the bridge behind him."<sup>50</sup> Pope meant to say Great Run; however, its mouth is at the Rappahannock about one-and-three-quarters of a mile south of Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. General Pope was probably misled by an incorrect map such as the "Map of Popes [sic] campaign in northern Virginia, August 1862" which has Great Run entirely on the west side of Springs Road, when the main course does not cross until Marshfield (030-5427-0224), and places are located greatly out of scale.<sup>51</sup> Then and now, Freeman's Ford is four miles south of Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. Marshfield with Great Run Bridge No. 6126 (030-5427-0237) northwest of its entrance, and Great Run broadly flowing through the property, is exactly four miles north of the Springs. Clovelly (030-5427-0223; 030-0318) is near the southern border of Marshfield, while Waverly (030-5427-0228; 030-0337) is just another mile north. Heavy Civil War-period artillery munitions including cannonballs, shells, musket balls and bullets have been discovered on these properties, and New York infantry

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 81**

buttons, belt buckles and metal plates for leather pouches have turned up on Waverly. Although soldier encampments may account for the personal items, the shells, cannon and musket balls may be explained by the documented activities in the Official Record of the War of the Rebellion. An exploded cannonball was found at Woodbourne (030-5427-0044; 030-0322) located about a half mile below Marshfield. The artifacts demonstrate that the conflict extended well to the northeast of Fauquier White Sulphur Springs while suggesting the considerable negative impact on the lives of families throughout the Springs Valley.<sup>52</sup>

On August 25<sup>th</sup>, Irvin McDowell assessed that “the force of the enemy now seems to be above Sulphur Springs . . . whether we attack them or they attack us, the contest must come off, it seems to me, as things now stand, above rather than below Sulphur Springs. If [the enemy] could make a march this afternoon toward either Sulphur Springs or Waterloo Bridge it would be a movement, I think in the right direction . . . cannonading at Sulphur Springs continues about the same.”<sup>53</sup> Joined by General Bayard’s three regiments bearing two small cannons, Beardsley’s Ninth New York Cavalry rode to the rear of the Sulphur Springs toward the Waterloo Bridge on the Rappahannock River but immediately met the gunfire of Stonewall Jackson’s troops. Colonel Beardsley received orders from General Siegel to occupy the Warrenton Springs, but he first sent a reconnoitering party to ascertain a safe withdrawal. It immediately encountered gunfire coming from houses and neighboring fields, reporting that the Confederates were there in force. He responded with cannon fire, but found that the enemy’s battery, coming from both sides of the river, was of a heavier caliber. Beardsley retreated and placed pickets near the Warrenton House (030-5427-0136; 030-0143) fronting on Springs Road. He wrote, “The enemy then commenced shelling the place, and a shell struck the Warrenton House. The building was soon in flames, whether from our own shell or those of the enemy I am unable to say. That night at 12 o’clock we withdrew on Springs Road to Warrenton Village.”<sup>54</sup>

Siegel had spent the day trying to break through the Confederates’ determined defense of the repaired Waterloo Bridge, located about a quarter of a mile northwest of the upper end of Harts Mill Road, by approximately forty Rebel divisions. At dusk, the battle-weary general found, “my situation exceedingly critical. Threatened on my right and left flank; an army of 30,000 menacing my front and separated from me only by a shallow river fordable at many points for infantry as well as cavalry and artillery; no supporting force within 8 or 10 miles – I supposed that it was not really the intention of the commanding general to leave me in this position.”<sup>55</sup> An order arrived from General Pope instructing him to return to Warrenton for the night. Siegel left General Milroy in charge of again destroying the bridge before departing for the town to prevent the enemy’s movement to Orlean, Thoroughfare Gap and Manassas. However, Stonewall Jackson and his troops had already crossed the Rappahannock above Waterloo earlier in the day and were camping near Salem before the planned maneuver through Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville and Bristoe Station which placed his “command in rear of General Pope’s army, separating it from the Federal capital and its base of supply.”<sup>56</sup>

At the dawn of August 26<sup>th</sup> and throughout the day, peace in the valley did not follow Jackson’s departure. McDowell informed General Pope that “the country from Sulphur Springs and up to and beyond Waterloo is covered with the dust of a large moving mass. The head of my column has reached Sulphur Springs and a brisk cannonading is now going on.”<sup>57</sup> Both Union generals seemed to be perplexed by the enemy’s actions. McDowell suggested that it might intend to move toward Washington through Rectortown or head to Thornton’s Gap and the Shenandoah Valley by way of the Sperryville road. They were still caught defending the heated artillery force at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs and above, even though, they were aware that Jackson and Stuart had progressed well beyond Thoroughfare Gap and were closing in on claiming the stations along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Despite his steadfast troop coordination and artillery response to block Confederate passage beyond Waterloo Bridge, Pope was little worried about the breakthrough and by-passing because he had earlier called for an army of 30,000 reinforcements to be in position at Manassas Junction. The commander did not know, however, that General Stuart had intercepted his dispatch requesting those troops. When Pope learned of the deception, he had already fallen into a calculated trap because he was confined inside and around the Springs Valley in confrontation

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 82**

with the main body of the enemy and could not spare a division to pursue Jackson. The longer the two four-gun batteries persisted firing at the Union army at the Springs, the closer Jackson came to robbing and blowing up trains carrying desperately-needed provisions for Pope's starving men and their horses which, indeed, occurred on the night of August 26th.<sup>58</sup>

Satisfied with Jackson's progress, the Confederates finally withdrew their offense at the Springs to follow him on the morning of the 27<sup>th</sup>, and Pope apparently realized that his reactions and planning since August 18<sup>th</sup> had been manipulated by the Confederates' diversionary tactics. Like Beardsley before him, he expressed wonder at the exhausting conflict as he prepared his embattled army to pursue Jackson and the awaiting second battle of Bull Run:

From the 18<sup>th</sup> of August until the morning of the 27<sup>th</sup> the troops under my command have been continuously marching and fighting night and day, and during the whole of that time there was scarcely an interval without the roar of artillery. The men had had little sleep, were greatly worn down with fatigue, had had little time to get proper food or eat it, had been engaged in constant battles and skirmishes, and had performed services laborious, dangerous, and excessive beyond any previous experience in this country. As was to be expected under such circumstances, the numbers of the army under my command had been greatly reduced by deaths, by wounds, by sickness, and by fatigue . . .<sup>59</sup>

Pope's words clearly demonstrate the major impact suffered by the Army of Virginia over nine days of roaring artillery fire in the Springs Valley and on the Rappahannock River. Robert E. Lee had accomplished his mission to relocate the theater of the war from Richmond to north of the Rappahannock. The Union army was deceived by the unyielding combative distraction, force and determined will of the Confederate army's greatest leaders. The events in and around the Springs Valley Rural Historic District during this campaign weakened and physically drained General Pope's army by taking away sleep and provisions for soldiers and their mounts, while preventing the arrival of greatly-needed reinforcements. Surrounded and caught in the defense of unrestrained shelling, Pope's divisions had their movements restricted and could not pursue generals Jackson, Stuart and Early, who had successfully isolated them from the Federal capital. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia proved to be a greater force than Pope imagined. The well-conceived Confederate maneuver placed them well ahead of Pope's army in strength and logistics, and significantly affected the outcome of the second battle of Bull Run on 29-30 August 1862.

The center of occupation and in the line of the cannonading and heavy artillery fire from all sides, the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District suffered a substantial loss of buildings. Word spread slowly. *The Alexandria Gazette* reported on 25 October 1862 that, "The large Hotel and the principal buildings at the Warrenton Springs in Fauquier county, Va., have been destroyed," while *The True Index* of 20 April 1867 and the future proprietors indicated that two large hotel buildings burned to the ground during the "fierce contest between Federal and Confederate forces."<sup>60</sup> The 19 September 1863 edition of *Harper's Weekly* provides an early rendering of the hotel ruins behind Union General Birney's encampment. Fortunately, the brick Warrenton House survived the cannonball hit and resulting fire which blackened some of the hewn and numbered oak rafters; thereby suggesting that the tavernkeeper or his staff remained inside the building and extinguished the flames quickly. No longer extant, a shell reportedly struck the Norfolk Place cottage.<sup>61</sup>

On 15 November 1862, battle lines were again drawn in the valley as Union Gen. Samuel Sturgis, commanding a cavalry regiment and two infantry divisions, quietly tried to end their respite at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs and move toward Fayetteville on Opal Road when unexpected and "very severe" cannonading fell upon his train.<sup>62</sup> Union Gen. G. W. Getty arrived with his division, calling upon Maj. William H. Benjamin's New York cavalry and the Hawkins's brigade for aid in the encounter, showing the strength of numbers of the Confederate army facing them. Since the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs was a recognized landmark on the Rappahannock River with

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 83**

healthful benefits for soldiers, the resort remained an attractive camping ground for the Federal and Confederate armies throughout 1863. Skirmishes or minor engagements, therefore, continued along with crossings at the Warrenton Springs Ford and travel on the Springs Turnpike.<sup>63</sup> However, none of the later conflicts proved as significant or enduring as the battles during the last two weeks of August 1862. Farmer Isham Keith listed \$18,055 of "losses sustained by me and injuries done me by the Federal Army in the months of May, June, July, August and November 1862" on his Woodbourne and Elway farms.<sup>64</sup> Troop movement through the valley to the Rappahannock bridges resulting in theft of livestock and horse feed may explain the months preceding August. The Union army was present in Fauquier during those months, and while Gen. Rufus King headquartered in Warrenton, Provost Marshall Patrick dealt with numerous citizen claims of stolen and butchered livestock.<sup>65</sup> The Federals took Keith's seven horses, including a favored three-year-old colt, along with six mules. The extent of his livestock and crops demonstrates the agricultural prosperity of Woodbourne and Elway. At Woodbourne, the livestock theft included thirty calves, seventy-seven cows, ten milk cows, 179 hogs, 118 sheep and ten working oxen. They took 1,500 pounds of bacon from Keith's meathouses. The corn crop was taken by the barrel, including the fifty containers produced in 1861 and 190 grown in 1862, and physically cut down in the fields. Keith also lost seven-hundred bushels of wheat valued at \$1,400 and the same amount of oats, sheathed and stacked. Ironically, the Union Soldiers coerced Keith's slaves to assist in cutting and gathering the sixty tons of hay carried away from the farms. Keith charged the Union army for destroying 10,000 fence rails on Woodbourne and 42,000 at Waterloo during the August battles. His grist and saw mills on the Rappahannock River suffered \$200 worth of damage, but the harm to other buildings remarkably cost half as much. Losses on Elway Farm consisted of 500 bushels of oats, seventy-five barrels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat and ten tons of hay. Two male slaves under the age of thirty and a female below the age of twenty, with a total value of \$4,200, also departed with the Union army.<sup>66</sup>

In 1863, Woodbourne was besieged by Yankee soldiers accompanied by ill-mannered Irish immigrants who ransacked the house for food and were angered to find so little due to the war. They slit open the mattresses, carried the feathers to the parlor floor and poured molasses over them. They threatened the women, and Mrs. Keith locked the youngest in the attic. She returned to the bedroom where Isham Keith lay dying and waved a white sheet out the window catching the attention of Major Hitchcock. He roared through the house with his sword swinging at the running Irishmen and then erected an American flag on an outside corner to keep the Keiths safe from such ravaging.<sup>67</sup>

**Reconstruction & Growth**

Years after the Civil War, former Confederate soldiers returned to the much quieter Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort for reunions.<sup>68</sup> The activities of the war causing the destruction of both hotels, intruded upon the more than thirty years of prosperity for the directors of the resort. While the loss of 140 rooms, the 400-seat dining room and the Norfolk Place cottage was devastating, summers over the next twenty years in the reconstruction period still brought throngs of hopeful patients to the Springs who stayed in the remaining cottages or erected tents on the green. A new board of directors composed of prestigious businessmen, such as Fitzhugh Lee, Charles Marshall, H. R. Garden, Adolph Ullman and Thomas Smith, formed in 1877 dedicated to rebuilding the hotel and the grandeur of the spa for a summer resort and sanitarium. They sold stock in the company, defined individual building lots for houses and hired F. H. Cobb, the landscape designer of the grounds at the U.S. Capitol, while William H. Hoffman became the five-story hotel's architect. Promotional materials illustrating the medicinal benefit of the Fauquier Springs were filled with endorsement letters from eminent physicians from Virginia to New York. *The Solid South* newspaper proclaimed the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs as "the foremost watering place in Virginia" before the war, and since reorganization and reconstruction, "success is assured."<sup>69</sup> Marketing efforts proved successful through the late nineteenth century.

Bethel Military Academy principal A. G. Smith owned one-half-interest in a lot with a cottage situated on a hill not far from the hotel when he died in 1892. During his estate settlement, academy professors A. D. Smith and Thomas

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 84**

W. Smith bought Major Smith's half interest; the other half already owned by the former. As the school's enrollment increased and buildings on the Bethel campus needed repair, the newly-promoted principal, Maj. Robert McIntire pondered a solution. He rented space at Fauquier White Sulphur Springs for classrooms, meals, sleeping quarters and training and exercise grounds for the 1896-97 school term. The hotel and spa would continue to function simultaneously on the greater portion of the property, and the academy's drills provided additional entertainment for guests. Proprietor E. B. Moore promoted the resort that same season in a brochure titled, "The White Sulphur Springs, Near Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Virginia."<sup>70</sup> Enrollment did not increase as expected for the Bethel Military Academy while in such a luxurious setting. Since the improvements to buildings on the original campus were finished, the lease agreement at the Springs was terminated after the second year. Again without the presence of military uniforms, the hotel and spa carried on until a fire burned the grand hotel in 1901. Compounded by the evolution of social behavior, medical advances and the automobile age bringing access to beaches closer, the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs closed. Owners who had purchased individual cottages after the 1877 restructuring, such as the Bell Cottage (030-5427-0126; 030-0324), the Tyler-Bishop Cottage (030-5427-0128; 030-0384) and the Doeller House (030-5427-0125; 030-0385), continued to enjoy the sulphur springs and beautiful setting for many years thereafter.<sup>71</sup>

The Civil War had heavily strained Springs Valley owners who lost their crops, livestock, stored meats, fencing, silver, household items and slave labor. Their lifestyles and agricultural economy had forever changed with the exodus of domestic and field servants. Not only were the fields depleted of life, the neglected buildings during the conflict and habitation of the armies needed attention. Yet, labor and materials would be elusive without an agricultural income for many months to come. Land values dropped, but taxes would not lower until a reassessment in 1875. Long-held plantations and farms would begin to turn over.<sup>72</sup> Warrenton merchants let locals run tabs in the 1860s, and Georgiana Blight's debt to John A. Spilman had risen to \$7,500 between 1860 and 1864. She mortgaged the Blight Farm to pay his mercantile, but having to hire other farmers to cultivate her fields, her expenses increased. Creditors filed suit, the court auctioned Georgiana's inherited real estate in Fauquier and Alexandria counties, and Richard Cooper purchased Blight Farm. The Commissioners' sale notice promoted the agricultural potential of the well-fenced, "Valuable Farm with a Commodious Dwelling and Good Out Houses, &c . . . on which Mrs. Georgianna A. Blight resides about 4 ½ miles from Warrenton on the 'Manor Road,' adjoining the lands of Isham Keith, Wm. W. Carter and Wm. T. McCarty containing it is believed about 280 acres. The farm is of fine quality, well watered, admirably adapted for grazing as well as farming, has on it a well constructed stuccoed Dwelling House of modern style with six rooms in it."<sup>73</sup>

Initially an encouraging sign during the reconstruction period, the property that would later become The Dell (030-5427-0021) of the Spilman family at 8095-8097 Black Snake Lane was sold from the late Isham Keith's Woodbourne tract in 1869 to Charles H. Tavenner. The driveway into The Dell at that time entered on Springs Road on the lane now called Elway. Land tax records indicated that Tavenner immediately constructed his dwelling since he was being taxed with \$2,000 worth of improvements that were not there the years before 1870. Hotelkeeper Tavenner was overburdened with mortgages on several properties, including the Warren Green Hotel and coachman John Beckham's "Stage Stables Property" in and near Warrenton, and his debtors forced him to sell his real estate soon after the house construction. Isham Keith's son, James, bought the "farm on which said Tavenner had resided" at public auction in 1871.<sup>74</sup> The sale notice for 387-¾ acres recalled better economic times when stating, "There has recently been erected on the place a Large Frame Dwelling House and other improvements, and it is considered one of the most productive farms in the county."<sup>75</sup> James Keith did not retain the property long either and sold 250 acres including Tavenner's frame house and barn to John A. Spilman, Trustee for Eliza C. Spilman for her and her children exclusively free from the control of her husband, Judge Edward M. Spilman, in 1875. However, it is thought that Judge Spilman lived with his family at The Dell.<sup>76</sup> Their daughters would reside there until the mid-twentieth century when Admiral Ruthven E. Libby bought the property, but soon sold to Effie and George Chandler Fox in 1955. Owned by Henry Dunbar since 1974, The Dell has long grazed thoroughbreds and cattle.<sup>77</sup>



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 85**

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**Blind Tom Greene**

Four years after the war ended, Gen. James N. Bethune of Georgia came to Fauquier and bought Isham Keith's 309-acre Elway Farm (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) from two intermediaries who bid on the property at a public auction for him. General Bethune brought with him one of his former servants, autistic savant Blind Tom Greene, the son of field slave Domingo Wiggins and domestic Charity Greene. When Tom was growing up, Charity brought him in the house where she was working, and he heard the piano lessons given to the Bethune children. He could play back their melodies, and began improvising sophisticated compositions at the age of six. Tom was of little benefit as a slave without eyesight. General Bethune realized that Tom's talent could enhance the family's income and hired him out to concert promoter Perry Oliver for several years beginning in 1858. Audiences were enthralled by his uncanny ability to duel with other musicians at the piano. Tom could key the bass notes in synchronized response to the treble of another's hand at his right side. President Buchanan brought the slave to the White House for a command performance in 1860 where the press reported that he could outplay Mozart. After the battles of Bull Run, Blind Tom listened to endless discussions during months of confinement in Nashville and composed a brilliant and highly popular piece called the "Battle of Manassas" that soon became his signature.<sup>78</sup>

When Bethune and Blind Tom moved to Elway Farm, the twenty-year-old former servant had a year remaining in the contract his master had made with his parents wherein he agreed to provide food, shelter, music lessons and a twenty-dollar monthly allowance. Charity and Domingo were to receive \$500 annually, while Bethune kept ninety percent of the proceeds from Tom's performances or more than \$18,000 per year. Obviously gratified by the income, General Bethune convinced the courts to declare Tom insane and appoint him as his guardian. The end of the war opened up the northern theater for concerts, and the relocation to Virginia offered a more central home place while allowing the Bethunes to stay south of the Mason-Dixon line. Summers provided a break in the concert season, and Tom replaced his music with the sounds he could hear of farm machinery in the fields. He reportedly wrote "The Reaper" at Elway after riding in the buggy behind one. Tom so enjoyed the summers in the peaceful Springs Valley, he would resist leaving in September with great fits of profanity.<sup>79</sup>

The building of the existing stone mansion at Elway did not begin until the first decade of the twentieth century, and it is not known where the Bethunes or Tom lived on the farm. There are two stone foundation sites in the southeast field on the property, and the larger one north of Great Run had domestic outbuildings. General Bethune's son Judge Joseph D. Bethune purchased the adjoining 246-acre property west of Elway called Maple Spring Farm from the Keith estate in 1874. He kept Maple Spring only two years, exchanging the entire farm for druggist E. F. Kloman's house and lot on Main Street. The Klomans renamed the property The Cedars (Clovercroft 030-5427-0034), since these prolific valley trees lined the long driveway up the hill to the farmhouse. Confusing Joseph D. Bethune with Gen. James N. Bethune when he wrote a family history in 1991, grandson Erasmus Kloman reported that the Bethunes lived at The Cedars where the General built Blind Tom a cabin and gave him a grand piano to practice. The cabin has long been thought to be the summer kitchen behind the house. Valued at \$600, buildings stood on The Cedars when Kloman obtained the parcel.<sup>80</sup>

Blind Tom continued to perform across the country after brief sabbaticals at Elway. General Bethune's son John accompanied Tom as his road manager because the volatile autistic savant remained calm in the presence of his childhood playmate. In spite of Blind Tom's popularity that packed concert houses across America and the repeated attendance of Mark Twain, General Bethune sunk deeper into debt and began mortgaging Elway in the early 1880s. Although the census lists him as a farmer, agriculture did little to sustain even the most experienced in the Springs Valley after the Civil War. The Depression of 1893 affected valley properties, giving farmers no recourse but to encumber their land with mortgages. Creditors attached liens to Elway, and the court in 1887 appointed Bethune's son James to take possession and seek annual rental funds. After a decade-long struggle, the farm was sold to Gen. Baldwin Day Spilman in 1899. A similar plight would befall the Kloman family, who lost The Cedars to the same

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 86**

buyer in 1894. John Bethune's calculating widow had coerced Charity Greene to join her in a custody battle for Blind Tom. The federal court ruled in their favor in 1887, and the black artist was forever removed from Elway. Eliza then assumed the role of his performance manager until four years before his death in 1908.<sup>81</sup>

**A Duel in the Springs Valley**

John Murray Forbes, a member of the Fauquier County Bar Association and owner of Innes Hill before it became The Oaks (030-5427-0035; 030-0320), permitted the holding of the Wise-Lewis Duel in his woods on the south side of Holtzclaw Road in 1881. The duel between U. S. District Attorney Lunsford Lomax Lewis and tobacco commission merchant Gen. Peyton Wise resulted from months of a heated and very public debate over the readjustment of Virginia's \$45,000,000 Civil War debt. The South and Commonwealth had assumed enormous debt in the decades before the Civil War financing the construction of canals, such as those built on the Rappahannock in 1845, and turnpikes and railroads that were largely destroyed by the conflict. Confederate Gen. William Mahone proposed a readjustment plan that would make wealthy corporations pay more taxes so farmers and blacks could owe less and education would not suffer. His movement created the rebellious Readjuster Party which successfully battled for control of the state legislature and won him a seat in the Senate in 1879. Mahone purchased the *Richmond Whig* to voice his views, while the *Richmond Daily Dispatch* inflamed the Conservative Democrat Funder side. Full success required the election of a governor who would not veto his readjustment bills.<sup>82</sup>

The District Attorney's half brother John F. Lewis was the Readjuster Party's lieutenant-governor candidate in 1881, when Peyton Wise's brother, Democratic Congressman George D Wise, denounced his integrity as fraudulent. Lunsford Lomax Lewis was quoted in the *Petersburg Index Appeal* for denouncing Lewis "as a liar, a scoundrel and a fool."<sup>83</sup> The *Richmond Daily Dispatch* reported that Peyton Wise responded to those slanderous remarks by adding "Fool, Blackguard, Liar, and Coward" to the Congressman's other "titles."<sup>84</sup> The only chivalrous settlement of the public insults of these prominent gentlemen was a duel. Although dueling was illegal, Gen. William H. Payne of Warrenton, another member of the Fauquier Bar, appears to have approached Forbes for the use of the secluded oak forest at Innes Hill. The Wise-Lewis Duel took place on 20 September 1881, with Lunsford sending a shot by the ear of his opponent, and Peyton fired harmlessly into the air. Neither intended a bloody outcome, but both desired to courageously preserve their honor and dignity before witnesses such as the clerk of the U. S. District Court, several members of the Fauquier Bar Association and one member of the press to record their chivalry.<sup>85</sup>

**Continuation of Nineteenth-century Agriculture**

Corn production had exceeded all others in the valley in the mid-nineteenth century when livestock values, including horses, dominated. In 1894 after the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, an advertisement in the *Warrenton Virginian* revealed Innes Hill (The Oaks 030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320) had become a "Stock and Poultry Farm" that bred and sold at farmer's prices "A. J. C. C. Jersey Cows, Shropshire Sheep, registered Poland China Hogs, a variety of thoroughbred poultry breeds including Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Imperial Pekin Ducks."<sup>86</sup> Thus, the transition from an agricultural economy of crop production to livestock and horse breeding estates with the influx of wealthy northerners seeking expansive open spaces for foxhunting and racing became the salvation of plantations for a new prestigious cultural lifestyle. While the horse industry reigns, cattle and crop farming continues on farms such as St. Leonards (030-5427-0007; 030-0304), Woodbourne (030-5427-0044; 030-0322), Tantivy (030-5427-0206; 030-0323), Fletcher's Barn Lot (030-5427-0144) and North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093) by the owners or by tenants. The existing agricultural buildings date largely to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Occasional timbering has also contributed to the economy on estates such as The Oaks and the Col. Lewis Porter Place (030-5427-0050; 030-0351).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 87**

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**Turnbull – An African American Hamlet**

Beginning about four miles below the town of Warrenton between Harts Mill Road and Canterbury (030-5427-0120; 030-0345) and on both sides of Springs Road, legend holds that the village of Turnbull was named after a wayward bull's decision to turn around at this juncture and return to his pasture. However, the community was named before 1835 after the Turnbull family who initially settled in the area in the late eighteenth century. Their first lease of 272 acres joined the land of John Kemper of Cedar Grove, now called Clovelly (030-5427-0223; 030-0318).<sup>87</sup> Turnbull largely developed on the property of Lewis Porter, who appears to be the same individual who served in Company K, 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment of Virginia, achieving the rank of colonel in the Confederate army. He began acquiring land in the vicinity, including a thirty-nine-acre portion of "the Turnbull tract" and another nineteen acres in 1835. His father, Martin, also died that year, leaving 400 acres containing his dwelling to his wife and son.<sup>88</sup> Martin had acquired fifty acres from his father Samuel on the Rappahannock. After the war, Colonel Porter returned to Turnbull and continued to increase the size of the plantation by purchasing more land surrounding the home place that extended to the Rappahannock River.

Approached primarily from Hart's Mill Road, Colonel Lewis Porter's Place (030-5427-0050; 030-0351), now called Sleeping Fox and containing his circa 1830, vernacular, stone house, lies a distance to the north of the hamlet. It is one of three houses in the Springs Valley dating to the early national period (1789-1830), making it one of the earliest. Porter's residence is a good example of an asymmetrical, three-bay, vernacular dwelling featuring a visibly off-center entrance for a hall-parlor plan. The door sits close to the east double-hung-sash window, leaving a broad space between the west window. The placement of the entrance suggests that the hall was unusually small for a side-gabled dwelling. The stonework, broad stone lintels, and a boxed cornice serve as ornament. A notable detail over both windows is where the stonemason used two large stones over each for the lintels, and he then cut narrow triangular rocks which he wedged in at the top for quickly-made keystones and classical detail. The dwelling was built within twenty-five feet of the rock quarry that retains the drill holes that separated the stones to build the house and cemetery wall. Another remarkable feature is the rectangular artesian well that has formed on top of the quarry. Although the connection with the Porter family who owned the property until 1970 has not been pursued, two gravestones for infants Edwin Stanley and Donald Goursey, sons of J. Harvey and Mabel L. Goursey, stand at the base of the quarry. Nearby are the graves of the current owner's pets, Pepper and Bo-Peep Hope. The Springs Valley Rural Historic District landscape is greatly enhanced with this unique quarry feature remaining in such close proximity to the dwelling built from its material.

Unmarried, Colonel Porter received two of his former slaves as mistresses with whom he had five daughters. Winny Wilkins gave birth to Minty Porter, while Winny's daughter, Matilda Wilkins, delivered Mary, Agnes, Dolly and Martin, according to the will of Colonel Porter.<sup>89</sup> Having produced only daughters in five children, the colonel apparently conceded and gave his last child, in spite of her sex, his father's name. The 1860 slave census listed Lewis Porter as the owner of twenty-seven slaves, sixteen of which were females ranging from six months to sixty-five years of age. In 1870, the population census listed Minnie Wilkins, age sixty, Matilda Wilkins, age thirty, and Mintie Porter, sixteen, as Lewis Porter's domestic servants. Mary, Martha and Agnes, age eight, nine and four respectively, were listed with Wilkins as their last name in keeping with the custom for identifying the children of slaves. Ten years later, the seventy-four-year-old colonel lived alone, and the Wilkinses had a separate household with seven mulattos in residence including Agnes and Martin, two of the daughters Colonel Porter claimed as his children in his will.<sup>90</sup>

Reduced to a ruin between 1976 and 1978, the one-story, one-bay wide, double-pile, stone Barrows Run Baptist Church (030-5427-0120; 030-0011) was built by Col. Lewis Porter in 1880 "in memory of my mother who was a member of a denomination or order of Christians commonly known as 'Old School' or Predestinarian Baptists."<sup>91</sup> He deeded the house of worship with a fenced, one-acre lot surrounding it at the corner of his home farm to the trustees of the Old School Baptist Church. Located southeast of the present bounds of Turnbull, the church ruin is

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 88**

now part of the adjacent Canterbury. Although waste trees and vines rise from the historic site, the stone foundation remains visible from Springs Road. Services within the stone edifice ceased by circa 1930. Residing two houses to the north from the church in 1936, Colonel Porter's daughter, Minty Porter Pinn, gave a Works Progress Administration surveyor some history on her father and the church. She informed that Porter erected the church in memory of his mother Agnes, and many weddings had occurred there. Minty offered that Colonel Porter owned and sold many slaves, including her older brothers and sisters, and that she had married Uncle Jim Pinn. The surveyor described the church as a "pretty old stone building with solid wooden doors and window blinds. On the inside is a balcony and a few old benches left. The plastering is falling off from the walls and ceiling. Services were discontinued at this church several years ago."<sup>92</sup>

Dying in 1891, Lewis Porter demonstrated his respect and concern for his daughters by devising over 600 acres of his land on the west side of Barrow's Run to a trustee on behalf of Agnes and Mary Porter. The remaining portion, with an undetermined acreage that contained his dwelling and outbuildings on the east side of Barrow's Run, the colonel left to daughters Martin, Minty and Dolly Porter. He stipulated that the land was theirs throughout their lifetimes, exclusive of any husbands, and it should descend to their children. Each encompassing a half acre, the white cemetery with his parent's graves and the negro burial ground were to be maintained forever by his trustees and executors. Colonel Porter gave his second mistress, Matilda, the stone house near the Springs Turnpike with ten acres beginning at the gate, eight acres of woodland, a milk cow, ten barrels of corn and four hundred barrels of meat. His former servant, India, received the eight-acre lot with a dwelling to the south of Matilda's. Porter bequeathed about forty and fifty acres to Cain Smith and June Foster separately, but he noted that Smith lived on his portion. The Smith and Foster lots adjoined the north boundary of Matilda Porter's land and fronted on Springs Turnpike. Colonel Porter assigned the eighty-six acres behind Matilda and India and adjoining Louis Weber's Canterbury on the south to his former servants George, Buck, Emily, Harriet, Sophia, Sam, Maria, Coles, Edmonia and Wellington Thomas. This tract appears to have included the Barrows Run Church which Porter only referenced as a locator. Former servant Charles Johnson and his wife Julia received the 200-acre parcel west of the 600 acres assigned to Agnes and Mary that included his house and Porter's gristmill. Porter stipulated that his daughters must retain lifetime rights to the toll-free grinding of all wheat and corn that they would bring to the mill. The colonel devised his friend, executor and trustee, Capt. A. D. Payne eighty-five acres on the Rappahannock River adjoining Canterbury to the southeast. Payne's parcel included a house standing close to Thompson's Ford Road, the present Turnbull Road. Thus began the village of Turnbull, owned by descendants, former servants and friends of Col. Lewis Porter.<sup>93</sup>

A court division occurred in order to obtain a survey and plat for equal recorded partitions of Porter's real estate left to his five daughters, former servants and other named parties. The division maintained Colonel Porter's wishes while allowing for further sectioning according to the value and his daughters' selected home sites. Martin Porter became the sole owner of the seventy-acre lot number three containing her father's stone house and outbuildings on the east side of Barrows Run, while Dolly chose ninety-four acres on the south where her log dwelling and springhouse remain. Minty took lot one with eighty-seven acres and lot two with ten acres between Martin and Dolly and Barrows Run. Mary and Agnes Porter shared one of the eighty-seven-acre tracts west of Barrows Run. Agnes built a log dwelling on her forty-eight acres, and Mary constructed a house on her lower half.<sup>94</sup> Martin married farmer Richard Malvin and had ten children. Bearing eight offspring, Dolly had wed farmer Edward Carter, while Minty united with farmer James W. Pinn, and Agnes became Mrs. Dent.<sup>95</sup> The second, third and fourth generations of the Malvins, Carters and Pinn remain among the owners of properties within the principally African-American village of Turnbull today.

While the majority of houses in Turnbull were constructed after 1955 through the ongoing support of the Spilman family, who provided domestic and agricultural employment for residents, there are a few contributing dwellings remaining that partly demonstrate the early developmental history of the African-American community. Agnes

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 89**

Porter's circa 1895 log house (030-5427-0242), joined to a stone addition, stands at the west end of Turnbull Road. Dolly's circa 1850-1890 log house (030-5427-0050; 030-0351), which was enclosed within a recently-removed frame addition, and her stone and frame springhouse stand about half of a mile south of her father Lewis's stone dwelling and rock quarry. Well distanced from Porter's manor house, Dolly's antebellum period (1830-1860) house appears to have been a former field slave quarter built with little ventilation that needed expansion after her occupancy and marriage to Edward Carter. Now Lucy French's home, the added-on, circa 1915, frame house at 8506 Turnbull Road (030-5427-0070), was built for Martha Carter French, wife of Alexander French and the daughter of Dolly Porter Carter. Presently residing next door at 8510 Turnbull Road in a one-story, frame house, built in 1970, Dolly's eighty-two-year-old granddaughter Martha French Jackson was born in the Martha Carter French House (030-5427-0071).<sup>96</sup> The Judy Malvin House at 8487 Turnbull Road (030-5427-0088) is a good example of a circa 1925, simplified bungalow. Martin Porter Malvin was Judy's grandmother. An abandoned, circa 1900, one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded-frame dwelling remains behind Judy Malvin's house.

The second antebellum period house in Turnbull and two additional reconstruction and growth period (1865-1917), frame, vernacular dwellings front on Springs Road between the Barrows Run Baptist Church ruin on the northeast corner of Canterbury and Turnbull Road. The circa 1860, two-story, two-bay-wide, Marshall House (030-5427-0119) at 9406 Springs Road was shown on two Civil War maps.<sup>97</sup> Located three narrow properties to the north of the Marshall residence, the added-on, two-story, frame Ashby Gibson House (030-5427-0113; 030-5283) with a gable-fronting original portion and a shed-roofed addition dates to circa 1890. Martha Jackson's daughter lives in the circa 1900, frame, Rowe House (030-5427-0103) on the southwest corner of the Springs and Turnbull roads. This vernacular farmhouse serves as the western landmark of the presence of the village from Springs Road. Minty Porter Pinn's house that stood on the north side of the demolished Barrows Run Baptist Church suffered the same demise.

Although the gravestone of Lewis Porter has not been found, a stone-walled white cemetery remains on his property, now owned by Birney Jones Robert, in the woods across the northwest pasture beyond his mansion house and the remarkable rock quarry from which all building stones were obtained. Even as the drilling marks and holes remain prominent in the quarry, the indentations are quite distinct on the unusually large stones in this cemetery wall. The three legible stones mark the graves of Colonel Porter's father Martin (1762-1835), mother Agnes (d. 1850) and uncle Samuel (d. 1853).<sup>98</sup> The black cemetery, believed to contain slaves, freed slaves, Lewis Porter's children and descendants, is a considerable distance to the southeast of the Colonel's dwelling house. His daughter Dolly's name, spelled on her gravestone as "Dollie P. Carter, born February 6, 1873, died September 19, 1965," appears to be the second most recent interment of graves dating to the twentieth century. The gravestone for Sarah F. Porter, 1924-1969 represents the newest burial found. Sarah was the daughter of John M. Porter.<sup>99</sup> One heavily-worn stone appears to be that of Winny Wilkins. There are two Smiths including Charlotte, who died in 1881, and Annie, who passed away in 1898.

Minty Porter Pinn's husband James W. Pinn was one of the trustees of the "First Springs Colored Baptist Church," who voted unanimously in December of 1899 to "borrow four hundred dollars to finish the new Church Edifice for the above named Church."<sup>100</sup> According to the corner date stone on the existing First Springs Baptist Church (030-5427-0192; 030-0298) on the northeast corner of Turnbull and Springs roads, the church was organized in 1877 and built in July of 1900. Rev. R. L. Ruffin was the first pastor.<sup>101</sup> The white stuccoed-frame, gable-fronting church with its castellated tower and triple-hung-sash, stained-glass windows has a landmark presence on this elevated corner. The bell within the tower bears the inscription, "In Honor of Fauquier Men In Service of the World War. Gen. B. D. Spilman." Beginning with his purchase of The Cedars or Clovercroft (030-5427-0034) in 1894, General Spilman owned Elway Hall (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) and Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084) in the early twentieth century, and most of the servants, stablemen and farm laborers for these grand estates resided in Turnbull. Dying in

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 90**

1926 after the war to end all wars, General Spilman likely dedicated the bell on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the construction of the church.

Further demonstrating that Turnbull was a religious community, a third church was erected diagonally across Springs Road to the northwest in 1922. Rev. H. L. Bivins raised the funds for the construction of the Soldier's Memorial Church (030-5427-0059; 030-0350) to commemorate the thirty-seven local men who lost their lives in World War I. A bronze plaque mounted on the inside at the Armistice Day dedication noted that ten of the soldiers were African American. Armistice Day ceremonies were held here annually. Religious services only lasted into the 1930s because the Methodist parishioners moved to Warrenton. Converted into a residence in 1942 by Clifton Riley, massive additions for its residential use in the last ten years have greatly compromised the integrity of the historic religious institution to non-contributing status.<sup>102</sup>

In January of 1910, trustees for a Centre District School received a three-acre lot in Turnbull for the No. 16 School (030-5427-0190) for grades one through seven. Built that year apparently, the African-American school was in the frame house at 8329 Turnbull Road until the 1950s. Martha Jackson walked to the schoolhouse in her youth, and the current owner's parents received their early education in the building until the eighth grade when they had to go to the Rosenwald School in Warrenton.<sup>103</sup> Before enlarged for residential use, the school had two rooms and two teachers. Grades one through three reported to one room, and the fourth, fifth and seventh grades were in the second room. The boys and girls each had a unisex privy near the playground in the back yard. Arsonists set fire to the front classroom in the 1950s, which may have caused the closing of the Turnbull School.<sup>104</sup>

**A Private Boarding School Opens in the Rural Springs Valley**

Mademoiselle Lea M. Bouligny founded the Warrenton Country School between 1910 and 1915 on the northwest corner of Springs Road and Shipmadilly Lane, the site of the town's first country club. The eleven buildings display characteristics of the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and French Eclectic styles, making the campus an important architectural asset in the rural historic district. The principal school buildings feature English basements defined in grapevine-joined stone, pebble-dash stuccoed walls above the water table, overhanging roofs and massive exterior chimneys. Of Spanish, Italian and French descent, Headmistress Bouligny was born in New Orleans and followed her sister Jeanne and brother-in-law Oscar Terry Crosby, founder of the Potomac Electric Power Company, to the District of Columbia. Before arriving in Fauquier County and buying the thirteen-acre campus tract that was first partitioned from Waverly in 1897, Mademoiselle Bouligny was principal of the Chevy Chase School for Girls in 1904. Although her purchase of the Springs Valley property occurred in 1907, the thirty-five-year-old "private school teacher" was still a resident of Washington in April of 1910, according to census records.<sup>105</sup>

*Washington Post* advertisements for her own private boarding school for grades three through twelve noted a bucolic educational setting, "Beautifully situated in the mountains of Virginia. French the language of the house. The school is planned to teach girls how to study, to bring them nearer to nature, to make them fluent in French and to inculcate habits of order and economy. No extras. Mlle. Lea M. Bouligny, Warrenton, Va."<sup>106</sup> Encouraged to board their horses in an on-site stable, the curriculum sanctioned athletic fitness whether on the school's tennis courts or participation in Fauquier's equestrian events such as the seasonal fox hunts and the famed Warrenton Horse Show. Mademoiselle Bouligny hosted the annual Thanksgiving Hunt Breakfast at the school with food served by the students. Debutante scholars from surrounding counties, Washington and even New York, such as the daughters of Viola Townsend Winnill, attended the prestigious school where young girls learned proper etiquette, social and hosting skills, music, drama and fine arts as they prepared for college and became fluent in the requisite French language.<sup>107</sup> Day students were accepted to a lesser degree than the boarding scholars. Virginia and Joe Winnill of Clovelly enjoyed the day arrangement because it allowed them more time after school for riding horses in the Springs Valley, and they found their workload less demanding than in New York schools. However, day

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 91**

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students sometimes missed necessary communication on required conduct, such as the strictly-enforced rule of speaking French only and were often embarrassed by the public reprimands.<sup>108</sup>

Mademoiselle Bouligny appointed her niece, Edna Rhodes Fitch, as associate headmistress. In 1926, her husband T. Lindsey Fitch signed a \$13,500 contract with William F. Hanback and his son William J. Hanback for the construction of a one-and-one-half-story, stuccoed, weight-bearing, double-shell, hollow-tile dwelling.<sup>109</sup> Standing northeast behind the first school building, the Fitch House encompasses an entrance hall, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and a one-story, hip-roofed servants' wing separated from the main block by a garage. The door to the hip-roofed garage has been enclosed with three French doors. Displaying a gable roof with gabled wall dormers on its west elevation, the roof extends in an asymmetrical salt-box style over the entry on the east side. A broad shed-roofed dormer and a tall gabled dormer add interest to this elevation and further associate the dwelling with characteristics of the nearby school and later buildings. References to the Tudor Revival style are featured on the door with a small rectangular window and iron strap hinges below a pent roof supported by iron six-ranked scroll brackets and the narrow groups of multi-light casement windows.

Although the Hanback builders' business papers before 1926 are missing but for a few, their identical workmanship on the school buildings from this point forward suggests that they constructed the initial structures, too. This would not be the first private school for them as their work can be seen in Middleburg on Hill School and at Foxcroft School. Charlotte Noland insisted upon naming the Hanback Building at Foxcroft to honor W. J. Hanback's significant contribution to that campus. The Warrenton Country School began with a single, one-and-one-half-story, four-bay-wide building of stone and pebble-dash stucco, applied over hollow tile, under a hipped roof varied by dominate, hipped wall dormers with paired windows.<sup>110</sup> In addition to Mademoiselle Bouligny's residence, this building housed classrooms, boarding rooms and a small dining room. The headmistress also acquired the Hanbacks for additions to the main campus building and construction of a gymnasium, pergola, art building, stable, laundry, a garage and two frame staff residences in 1926 through 1928.<sup>111</sup> Maintaining the original design of the cottage, its projecting gable with a Palladian window near the west end was extended west three bays and deepened three bays. Creating a U-shaped plan, the builders also added a triple-pile wing to the back at the opposite east side but set this addition in a bay to the west. The U shape created a flagstone courtyard at center where stone steps rise to the platform supporting the scroll ironwork framing for the school's bell.

The gable-roofed stone and stuccoed-tile gymnasium on the north side of a flagstone walk and formal gardens has classrooms within the wings that attach to contemporary, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed dormitories.<sup>112</sup> An overhanging second-story bathroom on the back west end of the first gambrel-roofed section of the east dormitory is nicely supported by heavy, chamfered L brackets with pendants. The broadly-arched stone porte cochere under the overhanging second story of the front gable of the gymnasium is a remarkable feature providing splendid views of the landscaped open theatre to the north, the pond and garden on the east, and the Colonial Revival-style stone art building on the west. Inside the gym, the steel trusses are exposed, and pegged, triangular knee braces support narrow balconies along the sides. A dedication plaque is also mounted in the gymnasium, "To honor Lea M. Bouligny and the traditions of American education which she exemplified, founder of the Warrenton Country School."

The use of structural clay tiles on all of the masonry buildings on the campus suggests the popularity of the fireproof building material in the early 1900s. Brick manufacturers in Chicago produced the industrial-age material in response to devastating fires there and in Boston where bricks endured and showed greater fire resistance. Having a hollow center, the tiles consist of kneaded clay pressed into usually striated block forms and fired in kilns to hard, semi-porous or porous grades. Longer burning times yielded the hardest moisture-resistant tile for structural or load-bearing applications and exposure to weather. Scientific product testing motivated the trust of builders and buyers after 1910. The Hanbacks ordered their Natco Hollow Tile from Smith & Kline, Incorporated in Rosslyn, Virginia,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 92**

the local distributor of America's largest clay tile producer, the National Fire Proofing Corporation. The Southern Railway brought the materials to the Warrenton depot, two miles from the school site. Likely deemed the safest enduring building material for the protection of children attending Mademoiselle Bouligny's private educational institution, clay structural tiles are featured on several other properties in the historic district. The barns at Waverly (030-5427-0228; 030-0337), Elway Hall (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) and The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320) exhibit the use of the tiles locally into the 1930s.<sup>113</sup>

Joining North Wales in representing the landscape architecture theme during the reconstruction and growth and World War I through World War II periods, the school's grounds were designed and implemented between 1930 and 1935 by Bradford Williams of Boston. He was a long-term administrator of the American Society of Landscape Architects.<sup>114</sup> A terraced open theatre with a stone ha-ha wall on the west side, and a red sandstone, ivy-covered arch at the north end is further distinguished on the east with a boxwood allee. Serving as passages through the allee to the theater, red sandstone posts flank double-leaf gates with delicate ironwork. Also a sanctuary for frogs, a serpentine meditation pond with an arched wooden bridge crossing a narrow stretch and an occasional iron bench on the banks enhances the northeast corner of the lawn. A low stone and iron-walled formal garden serves as the connector to the primary buildings. Its flagstone walkway provides a central axis from the rear gable of the gymnasium to the main building with the dining hall entrance on the south. The school's iron bell sets within an iron-scrrolled arch mounted on stone pillars outside the dining hall, and the wood lattice mounted on several of the buildings has a bell top. Marble statues recline on the low stone wall extending from the stone art building, creating a sculpture garden.

The Warrenton Country School was the second private educational institution for young women to open in Warrenton. The Fauquier Female Institute on Lee Street in town had welcomed students since 1858.<sup>115</sup> Seeking open fields for weekend horseback riding and recreational activities for the boarding students, Mademoiselle Bouligny bought 100 acres from William H. Weber on the east side of Springs Road about a mile from the school in 1929. Weber bought the land with a small dwelling, stable and other outbuildings from Murray Forbes of Innes Hill (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320) through the Court of Chancery in 1896. However, it appears that Mademoiselle Bouligny built the existing and quite unusual stuccoed house with log slices interspersed into the render for a rustic appearance. Another uncommon feature is demonstrated in the gable-roof design of the house, now called Hilman Farm (030-5427-0213), where an upper gable greatly overhangs the lower gable. In spite of the gable treatment, there is no exterior evidence of an earlier dwelling within the complex plan of the Bouligny house. Hilman Farm is reduced to ten acres. However, the plat with the 1929 deed shows that the lots bounded by Over the Dam Lane and Wales Road represent the difference.<sup>116</sup>

In 1930, Mademoiselle Bouligny's boarding school had eleven teachers in residence, four of whom were born in France, while one was Swiss. A nurse was also in residence along with seven servants who were all, but one, in their seventies.<sup>117</sup> Seventy years old in 1949, Lea Bouligny turned the Warrenton Country School over to Thomas Grier. Two years later, however, the U. S. Department of Defense purchased the site and incorporated the educational buildings into Station A of the Warrenton Training Center.<sup>118</sup> Some alterations, including door and window replacement to the campus buildings, has occurred to accommodate the new use. Removed from the core of the buildings to the northwest within the modern government buildings, the stable, garage, laundry and two houses for Mademoiselle Bouligny's staff are the most compromised by alteration. The stalls were removed from the stable for conversion into a warehouse, and multiple additions have overtaken the garage thereby rendering these two buildings non-contributing. The agency struggles to budget annual funds for necessary maintenance, such as the current problem of a failing roof drainage system rotting cornices. Overall, the exterior form and design of the core buildings, the laundry, staff residences and landscape retain integrity rendering the school an important contributing feature in the Springs Valley Rural Historic District.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 93

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**The Horse Industry, Equestrian Recreation and the Arrival of the Northern Industrialists**

The sport of foxhunting goes back to colonial America. Lord Fairfax brought his hounds from England to Virginia in 1747 and enjoyed the recreation at his home Greenway Court in Frederick County (now Clarke) with George Washington.<sup>119</sup> This established a tradition of foxhunting in the Blue Ridge foothills that would instigate the formation of hunt clubs in the nineteenth century. Organized in 1887 and officially chartered in 1889 by Englishmen and Americans, “for the purpose of hunting foxes in the county of Fauquier and adjoining counties in the State of Virginia and for training horses to jump and otherwise improving them for sale,” the Warrenton Hunt Club has been stabled and kenneled in the Springs Valley practically since its genesis.<sup>120</sup> One of the founders, Percy Charrington, was the owner of Waverly (030-5427-0228; 030-0337) within the Springs Valley Rural Historic District, and James K. Maddux possessed Neptune Lodge (NR 030-0156-0009; 030-0156-0020) outside of the historic area but adjoining Leeton Hill (030-5427-0235; 030-0299). Initially, the foxhounds were supplied by each member’s private pack, but by the 1920s, the kennels and stables were firmly established in the Springs Valley. Meetings of the famed Warrenton Hunt have taken place over historic timber and stone fencing at every grand estate in the Springs Valley.

In 1898, Massachusetts native foxhunter Harry Worcester Smith came to Fauquier and deemed the landscape similar to Leicestershire, England’s famed foxhunting territory. His reports back in New England and New York spread the word quickly to well-heeled industrialists who enjoyed the sport. The Warrenton Hunt Club invited New York’s Orange County Hunt to bring their hounds down because the colder northeast had a shorter hunting season. Thus, the Orange County Hunt re-established in The Plains in 1903, where it has remained ever since, and is the best known of all Virginia hunts. Therefore, by the early twentieth century, the Piedmont had become known as Virginia Hunt Country.<sup>121</sup> Soon, the road from Warrenton to the Springs would become the heart of Virginia’s Jericho Turnpike, a road traveled by affluent New Yorkers to their country estates just as they had earlier followed that northern route from Long Island to their horse-country retreats.<sup>122</sup> Before the end of World War I, Warrentonians Robert C. Winnill and his brother, Edward W. Winnill, further promoted the benefits on Wall Street and brought their colleagues home occasionally during long weekends.

Reflecting the difference in colonial settlement patterns, southern plantations offered northerners the expanses of open space required for the sport of foxhunting lacking from their historically smaller-parcel development. Especially true in Virginia, Kentucky and Florida, the transition of landed agricultural plantations like North Wales, Canterbury, Clovelly, Clovercroft, Woodbourne, The Grove, The Dell, Elway, Ridgelea, Waverly, Leeton Hill, and Dakota into horse-related industries maintained the gentry estate scale of the Georgian period as well as the symbolic demonstration of wealth and power. Following a trend that began in the late nineteenth century, northern industrialists like the Mellons (Rokeby in Upperville) and the duPonts (Montpelier in Orange County) sought former Virginia plantations in search of “the country estate in the English sense.”<sup>123</sup> Although their intent was recreational, these estates, like those of the eighteenth-century, implied success, social prominence and political connections. Simultaneously, this cultural move shifted the Piedmont’s agricultural plantations to horse industry estates and had a direct influence on prolonging the rural historic landscape that the region and Springs Valley is known for today. *The Fauquier Democrat* noted the changeover that preserved farmland in Fauquier in April of 1931:

A new use for abandoned farms may be indicated by the way many New York people, able to leave the city over the weekend or perhaps squeeze a whole month or more of vacation, are buying up deserted country places. Of course, the men with money buy only the choicest farms if they are located in the right country. . . . Some of these farms, with houses dating back a hundred or more years, can be acquired, it is said, for as low as \$500; provided one is willing to go far away enough from the New York City Hall.<sup>124</sup>

The migration of the landed gentry, who created thriving horse breeding and stabling estates surrounding their impressive mansion houses, enhanced the historic live-work pattern of residents within the Springs Valley. The majority of the gentlemen farmers built tenant houses on their properties for their horse managers, trainers, farm

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 94**

superintendents, stablers, chauffeurs and domestic servants. These resident employees also maintained security while the owners went back to New York or traveled. From the Civil War through its closing in 1901, the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort had long provided employment for its orchestra and conductor as well as Turnbull residents who worked as domestic and wait staff, stablers, blacksmiths, gardeners and field laborers for the harvest. After the war, the surrounding farmers needed extra hands to reconstruct and restore the produce as money allowed. The census records from 1900 through 1930 reflect the local economic benefit of the development of the country estates as the citizens of the Turnbull community, including Porter descendants, and other valley inhabitants found good jobs as cooks, maids, washerwomen, butlers, chauffeurs, gardeners, coachmen, racing jockeys, groomsmen, blacksmiths, farriers, stablers, stable boys, and farm laborers for private families right in the neighborhood. The granddaughters of Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman recall that several members of Dolly Carter's family worked at Elway Farm and their aunt at Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084). Paul Carter was Mrs. Spilman's personal chauffeur. Lucy Hamm was the cook for Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pool at The Grove (030-5427-0043; 030-0339), and Jack Hamm was considered a great and gentle horseman whose skills brought him work throughout the valley.<sup>125</sup>

**Edward Motley Weld Buys North Wales and Virginian J. Temple Gwathmey, late of New York, acquires Settledown to create Canterbury**

Long acknowledged as the heart of the hunt country, the thoroughbred horse industry and equestrian-related recreation are known to date back as far as the second quarter of the nineteenth century in the Springs Valley. Preceded by flat horse races in the 1830s, the first organized hurdle or timber steeplechase took place at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400) in 1844. Races continued there annually except for the intervention of the Civil War. Virginia Gold Cup records indicate that the 1875 timber race at the health spa was considered "the best Steeplechase in America." Before 1881, Attorney John Murray Forbes had a racetrack on the 105-acre portion of Innes Hill (The Oaks 030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320), situated on the southeast side of the Culpeper Turnpike or Springs Road. That year he sold the racetrack field to Robert William Neilson of Philadelphia.<sup>126</sup> The racetrack passed to Englishman John Edward Barker and Canterbury (030-5427-0120; 030-0345) owner J. Temple Gwathmey before the latter's friend and fellow cotton broker Edward M. Weld bought it in 1908. After Weld's purchase of North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093) in 1914, the racetrack field became a part of the former eighteenth-century plantation.<sup>127</sup> Gwathmey and Weld established a racing stable they aptly named after their careers and a most prized, trophy-winning horse, Mr. Cotton. Trained by Gwynn Tompkins, their collaboration produced Whineray, Alamansor, St. Jude, Knight of Elway and Weldship that won the Shillelah at Saratoga, Florida, and the Grand National at Morris Park, New York.<sup>128</sup>

A Virginian by birth, J. Temple Gwathmey enhanced his wealth on Wall Street, first as a cotton importer for McFadden, and like Edward Weld, he was elected president of the New York Cotton Exchange. Gwathmey was reelected, served on the board of governors and chaired the construction committee for the 1885 erection of the New York Cotton Exchange Building, designed by architect George Post.<sup>129</sup> An enthusiastic sportsman, Gwathmey decided to retire to the Warrenton Hunt Country and accumulated approximately 1,000 acres of land in the Springs Valley around and adjoining the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. In 1915, he obtained Settledown (030-5427-0120; 030-0346), which became Sara Gillison's farm between 1825 and 1855, the Beale Farm and the Weber Farm after the Springs orchestra leader and acclaimed pianist Louis F. Weber bought it in 1867.<sup>130</sup> Subsequent to the 1904 death of A. D. Payne, Col. Lewis Porter's executor and devisee of the parcel, Weber added his 85 acres with a dwelling and rounded out the northwest corner of the estate. In 1902, Weber sought to sell this largely timbered tract to a lumberman from Rockbridge County, but it seems that the transaction failed because Ellis Miller could not obtain the whole purchase price.<sup>131</sup>

J. Temple Gwathmey gave the farm its enduring name of Canterbury after his family's estate in King and Queen County and immediately began building "barns, stables, farm houses, garages and several tenant houses."<sup>132</sup> One of his stables with twenty-five stalls and a large saltbox-roofed tenant house for stablemen and farm workers remains a

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 95**

distance southwest of the Settle-Weber Cottage (030-5427-0120; 030-0346 also called Settledown) setting, and a second, six-stall stable with an asbestos-shingled roof, three cattle barns, an office and a gable-roofed tenant house (030-5427-0120; 030-0347) stand at the northwest property line on the former Porter-Payne eighty-five-acre tract. The Porter-Payne house has not survived. The third Gwathmey-period tenant house is similarly designed to the first and exists behind his machine sheds near the center of Canterbury. Following his June 1916 marriage to Virginia Day Slater, the couple took residence in the Settle-Weber Cottage until the 1917 completion of the first early-twentieth-century mansion overlooking the river. Gwathmey brought architect Kenneth Murchison, Jr. from New York to design the house. He put racehorse broker Dion K. Kerr in charge of filling his stables with winners. Demonstrating a concern for establishing a uniform standard in local agricultural practices, he and Edward Weld were two of the charter members of the Fauquier Breeders Association founded to promote a greater interest in raising a better class of livestock and farm products to achieve the highest market prices. The organization recommended thoroughbreds and hunters for racing horses. Suffolk Bunch heavy draft horses, Hereford and Holstein cattle, Southdown sheep and Poland-China swine composed the rest of the recommended breeding livestock.<sup>133</sup>

J. Temple Gwathmey did not get to enjoy Canterbury long, due to his death from kidney disease at the age of fifty-seven in 1924. Texas oilman Joshua Cosden next bought Canterbury which spread west across the Rappahannock River, where he built a 100-stall stable, a barn and a seven-furlong racetrack in Culpeper County. In 1929, Cosden lost everything after the stock market crashed, and then Gwathmey's house caught on fire and burned to the ground. He put the property up for sale. Cosden did not wait long, as another wealthy capitalist was drawn to the Springs Valley for the love of horses and the thrill of the hunt and purchased Canterbury to build a summer vacation home. Col. and Mrs. Albert E. Peirce of Chicago brought architects Russell S. Walcott and Robert Work from the same city to design the extraordinary brick Colonial Revival-style Canterbury mansion that Richmond builders Jones and Conquest built between 1931 and 1933. Russell Walcott held a license to practice in Virginia between 1931 and 1933, coinciding with his Canterbury commission.<sup>134</sup> Wealthy capitalist Peirce may have seen some of Walcott's residential designs in Chicago which were portrayed in the *American Architect* and the *Architectural Record* magazines in the 1920s. Robert Work had been in the office of David Adler between 1917 and 1928 before pairing with Walcott through 1936 when the latter moved to North Carolina.<sup>135</sup> Worthy of individual listing in the National Register, Canterbury may represent their only contribution to Virginia architecture.

Built entirely of hand-made bricks in a Flemish bond pattern on the site of Gwathmey's residence, Canterbury draws on colonial precedence as a river plantation house with decorative front and back elevations and a five-part plan under a standing-seam-metal gable roof. Framed by towering, paired interior-end chimneys, the five-ranked main block stands atypically three stories tall above two-story, two-bay hyphens and one-story projecting gable-fronting wings. Maintaining symmetry, paired and elegant Colonial Revival-style, Tuscan columns support the three-bay, pedimented portico on the east facade. Braced solely by two forked scroll brackets attached to the two center columns, the original iron lantern still illuminates and frames the elliptical marble-surrounded entrance in the background. The recessed door surround is composed of a fanlight and sidelights enhanced with tracery. Set into the brick wall flanking the entrance, two arched marble niches with urns repeat the pattern. The six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows have marble lintels and sills. The main block is further distinguished by a four-ranked brick cornice with two courses of dogtooth-laid brick between headers.

A comfortably deep, two-story, five-bay portico graces the river elevation. True Tuscan columns support its flat roof. Walcott and Work designed this feature with a diamond-latticed balustrade above the eave which was built, but later removed. The rear door sits within an unusual bold scalloped pediment with dentils above a wooden tympanum which is supported by scroll brackets and flat-paneled pilasters. The architects exaggerated commonly narrow Federal-style sidelights with the Colonial Revival-style substitution of broad, four-light, double-hung-sash windows under a dentiled cornice. Walcott and Work applied a scalloped trim skirt under the sills of these windows

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 96**

to repeat the scallop pattern of the pediment. Their concession to the allowed asymmetry of the revival, a Palladian window within a blind arch is on the gable-fronting south wing, while the two-bay north gable has six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows. Successfully blending a modern utility building in the Colonial Revival-style setting, the architects used a less elaborate five-course, American-bond-brick pattern on the two complementing garage dependencies standing on both sides of the service drive to the north of the dwelling.

Noted country place landscape architect Ferruccio Vitale of New York died in 1933 before seeing the full implementation of his Canterbury landscape plan, which would be overseen by his partner Alfred Geiffert, Jr. with the assistance of Gilmore D. Clarke. Vitale probably caught the Peirces' attention for his design of the landscape for Mrs. Stanley Keith's Lake Forest residence in 1930, coinciding with his direction of the setting for the second Chicago World's Fair. Vitale and Geiffert with Clarke were also responsible, along with the Olmsted Brothers, for Mellon Park, the R. B. Mellon estate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which they undertook between 1911 and 1930.<sup>136</sup> At Canterbury, the landscapers conceived a winding, mile-long drive with stone bridges spanning Barrows Run, past stables and board-fenced pastures of thoroughbreds to the tennis court circle at the foot of the straight approach to the mansion. While North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093) has a Colonial Revival-style carriage house at the foot of the main tree-lined driveway, Colonel Peirce wanted a classical one-story, hip-roofed, tennis bath house in matching Flemish-bond brick in the central-axis view of the manor house. The attractive building has round casement windows flanking the door within a blind arch to the tennis court. The men's showers and a dressing room are on one side of the passage, and the women's are opposite.

Just as Chandler Manning had done in the acquisition of an eighteen-ton, twenty-foot-tall box tree for North Wales, Vitale brought in mature plants including boxwood bushes, mulberry, dogwood and holly trees for the Colonial Revival-style setting to obtain the look of antiquity within the natural surroundings. His team created a boxwood garden on the southwest corner of the residence and placed a round garden-pool fountain with a snail sculpture by Lu Duple at center. While the garden pool and fountain survive, the sculpture does not. The south view seen from the one-story, five-bay south portico of the mansion is enhanced with five tiers of stone stairs within a holly allee that step down to twin pyramidal-roofed, brick bath houses and the oval-shaped swimming pool. The view back toward the mansion is impressive, with the bath houses framing its reflection in the pool and the mirror image in the background. The north service court was not to go unornamented, as a remarkable serpentine wall of brick extends north thirty feet from the northwest corner of the mansion, turns west to continue along the north boundary of the deep rear yard to a round garden house, where it forms an ellipse to the box garden and swimming pool on the south. Vitale's Canterbury landscape is perhaps the most formal of all in the Springs Valley. Yet, as one writer noticed the apparent intent of landscapers throughout the valley, "The garden interests have not been extensive, the lovely wooded country needs but little to set it off."<sup>137</sup>

A noteworthy feature throughout the landscape at Canterbury is seen in the multiple fire hydrants surrounding every building that Colonel Peirce added in response to the tragic fire that struck the Gwathmey residence. While they are a sad reminder of the loss and the geographical hardship facing owners of a rural property in the 1920s, they are remarkable for their early-twentieth-century style. Most of the hydrants were model List 75, made by Ludlow Valve & Manufacturing Company in Troy, New York, which functioned from 1866 through 1969. It is said that Peirce also insisted upon the installation of a poured cement fire barrier between floors of the house. Architect W. H. Irwin Fleming took a similar precaution at The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320) after the loss of his father and siblings in the roof collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater in 1922. In addition to the cement slab under the first floor, he installed solid, six-inch-deep, concrete fire stops between the studs of partitions in the mansion.<sup>138</sup>

*Country Life* magazine showcased "Canterbury Farms The Warrenton, Va., Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Peirce" in its March 1936 issue. The vivid black-and-white photographs needed no color to exhibit the grand Colonial Revival-style edifice of Walcott and Work and Vitale's mature landscaping, which of course, is enhanced by the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 97**

presence of a lovely rider in her Warrenton Hunt attire mounted upon a perfectly posed thoroughbred. The mansion today remains impressive in a country-estate setting and unchanged on the exterior. The landscaping has evolved, but the integrity overall remains high. The white plank fencing along the drive and pastures is now dark stained. Unfortunately, Colonel Peirce's sixty-stall frame stable adjoining the existing stone blacksmith shop no longer stands.<sup>139</sup>

Soon after buying Canterbury in 1930, Colonel Peirce established the Culpeper Foxhound Kennels across the Rappahannock River. Visible from the mansion, his kennels there were of the English type and much envied. He experimented with imported hounds from the Bramham Moore Hunt in England and paneled the fields with jumps. In 1932, Colonel Peirce brought the Warrenton Hunt foxhounds to Canterbury, and the kennels remained on the estate until 1950. Unfortunately, his own residency at Canterbury ended much sooner. While riding with the hunt in the late thirties, his chauffeur drove up with the shocking news that the Colonel had lost his fortune in the stock market as a result of the decade-long depression.<sup>140</sup> Later illustrious owners include Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cotnareanu, who raised Le Baron cattle causing a brief name change for the farm. Mr. Cotnareanu was the former publisher of *Le Figaro* in Paris. The name returned to Canterbury following the partitioning of the Culpeper County portion of the estate where Le Baron Farm carries on. The Canterbury estate, containing 373 acres, has recently been sold to a family.

The English and Renaissance-style landscape by A. Chandler Manning and Little and Browne at North Wales is remarkable and rivals Canterbury's. Edward Weld's designers combined Renaissance and English landscape principles to create a geometrical formality of boxwood parterres and terraced lawns around the mansion in reflection of the symmetrical patterns within. By placing the stone carriage house at the north end of the double maple-tree allee, they created a strong central axis leading up to the mansion. The repetition of patterns and spaces around the manor house gives way to natural open pastures undulated with Kent-like clumps of trees to provide shade for the grazing thoroughbreds. Holding true to the preferences of Capability Brown and Thomas Jefferson, a man-made pond with a serpentine stone wall sits to the east of the barns in the northeast fields, making this utilitarian area more aesthetically important. In addition to the grand Colonial Revival-style additions and alterations that Edward Weld made on the North Wales mansion between 1916 and 1920, he and his Boston architects Little and Browne are responsible for the unparalleled stone carriage house, the Dutch Colonial Revival-style horse manager's house, the equestrian center comprised of eleven buildings including stables, the great hay barn, a tack shop, a veterinarian's office and three tenant houses for the groomsmen on the western portion of the vast estate.

**The North Wales Club**

Following Edward Weld's estate improvements and substantial enlargement to the original manor, the property took on a new social and recreational importance as he opened his estate to local foxhunting sport, thoroughbred breeding, and grand-scale entertaining. The New York Cotton Exchange elected him president in 1921 at a time when the expensive improvements had strained his personal finances. The next year, he deeded the estate to North Wales Farms, Inc., a private corporation of which he was president until 1926 when Charles A. Bond became executive. In 1929, the property was sold to a corporation called Colonial Estates with Robert C. Winmill, co-founder of the New York stock brokerage firm Gude, Winmill and Company, as president.<sup>141</sup> As the new owner of the adjoining Clovelly estate (030-5427-0223; 030-0318), Winmill had a vested interest in North Wales. He convinced forty men, mostly from New York and including Gen. Baldwin Day Spilman of West Virginia, to pay \$5,000 each to "purchase historic North Wales with furnishings, stocks of liquor, etc., to form the North Wales Club for visiting sportsmen to foxhunt, shoot, and keep their dogs and horses."<sup>142</sup>

Weld's restyled mansion required no further enhancement for the club use, but the landscape reflects the recreational activities held all over the estate. A bathhouse, the remains of a neo-classical arcade, and a concrete-walled swimming hole are on Great Run. A hunt pavilion with a central warming hearth and horizontal awning windows

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 98**

sits near Lees Ridge Road, and a hunt lookout tower stands high on the hill in the far east field giving spectators a perfect view of the action and Blue Ridge Mountains in the west. These features, among others, symbolize the importance of the open rural landscape to the recreational pleasure activities of the sports enthusiasts in the post World War I era at North Wales.

The eleven decorated bedrooms in the west wing of the mansion provided the ideal setting for overnight stays of members and guests of the North Wales Club who were entertained in the dining room and grand ballroom in high style. Local popular black pianist Chauncey Brown and his wife "Sweet Georgia Brown" performed with their band including the great Duke Ellington at the parties and hunt balls, and the functions were attended by guests from all over the world.<sup>143</sup> North Wales's social significance was highly renowned as even the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., and the Paul Mellons enjoyed the roaring twenties in the thirties at the "Millionaire's Club". Local papers have reported that North Wales was the place where "entertaining became more of an art form than it generally is today, and [the] baronial mansion near Warrenton was the social hub."<sup>144</sup> North Wales represents a period of recreational and entertainment history unrivaled by any other estate in Fauquier County.

**Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. Purchases North Wales and The Springs**

World War II altered the priorities of the members of the North Wales Club, though Winmill's idea had proved most profitable to the Colonial Estates Forty. In 1941, the owners sold the 1,002-acre property to Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., son of the auto magnate and founder of Chrysler Airtemp Division, who also dabbled in Broadway and movie production, but was best known as an art collector.<sup>145</sup> By 1941, Chrysler had accumulated what was recognized as one of the largest, most important collections of Expressionistic Art in the country with multiple works by Picasso, Monet, Rodin, Matisse, and more. The paneled walls of the North Wales mansion served as the backdrop for Picasso's *Le Gueridon*, *Cubist Abstraction* and *Nude in Grey* as well as Degas's *Danseuse Aux Bouquets*, Braque's *Painter and Model* and Matisse's *Bowl of Apples* still life. Ultimately in 1971, he would present his diverse collection of paintings to the city of Norfolk for the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, resulting in its renaming to the Chrysler Museum of Art.<sup>146</sup>

While Walter Chrysler bought thirty-six neighboring parcels of farmland on which he raised white-faced Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep, he eventually refused the Warrenton Hunt Club access to the much-favored fields of North Wales.<sup>147</sup> He added a modern mechanized agricultural business to the gentry estate by building a Poultry City, which produced as many as 150,000 broilers and 20,000 turkeys annually that were sold nationally. One of the broiler house ruins, complete with feeders and cages, remains extant today as approached from North Wales Road. The *Daily Racing Form* called North Wales, "the most unique breeding farm in the world today."<sup>148</sup> Continuing the horse industry theme, Chrysler turned North Wales into a stud farm to breed his racehorses and had three doctors working in Edward Weld's veterinarian's office in the equestrian center, which he painted in his racing colors of white with ribbons of scarlet. He brought Bahram, the 1935 winner of England's Triple Crown, and Hyperionian, the brother of the horse that won the 1945 Kentucky Derby and Preakness, to stand at stud. No doubt Chrysler planned to breed American Triple Crown winners at North Wales, and he held yearling shows in the summers when his grooms ceremoniously paraded the annual progeny of the breeding stock before a crowd of as many as 1,600 invited guests.<sup>149</sup>

In 1943, Walter Chrysler purchased the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs property (030-5427-0121; 030-0394; 030-0400) and lured Colonial Williamsburg architect Washington Reed to the Springs Valley to sympathetically improve the Warrenton House (030-5427-0136; 030-0143) for modern dining. Reed added the two frame meat houses at the northeast and southwest corners.<sup>150</sup> Facing south, the one-story, seven-bay, Monroe Cottage (030-5427-0121; 030-0142) remained behind the tavern on the west. Chrysler and Reed replaced wood shingles with thick Buckingham slate on the gable roof. Retaining three entrances and its characteristic curve to conform to the semi-

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 99**

circle of cottages, its exterior integrity remains high, in spite of two small bathroom additions during this period on the back elevation. Chrysler sold the 228-acre property to entrepreneur William Doeller in 1953. Doeller extended the recreational use by developing the county's first private golf club, opening four years later. Ten of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs buildings remained standing at that time. The spa's frame livery stable was rehabilitated into the clubhouse. The integrity of the battlefield was compromised by heavy equipment to sculpt the course designed by Reuben Hines, uncovering many Civil War heavy artillery shells and cannonballs. Some were given to the Museum of Manassas and retained for display in the clubhouse. Brooke Vickery acquired the country club in the 1970s with the creation of the Sulphur Springs Investment Corporation that now owns and manages the property. Vickery found the Madison Cottage (030-0144) standing southwest of the Warrenton House in great disrepair, and the building no longer survives. Fire struck again in 1990, destroying the frame clubhouse and Civil War-period artifacts, and the existing brick clubhouse was built on the same site the next year.<sup>151</sup>

Including the Warrenton House and Monroe Cottage, only five buildings, a visible cottage ruin, and the restored octagonal spring house covering the enclosed underground spring remain as evidence of the historic Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort on the west side of Springs Road. Among the small cabins and houses associated with the spa, the circa 1855 Bell Cottage (030-5427-0126; 030-0324) remains at 8582 Springs Drive and just north of the circa 1880 frame Doeller House (030-5427-0125; 030-0385) at 8580 Springs Drive. Their integrity survives largely intact, but the circa 1830, frame, Tyler-Bishop Cottage (030-5427-0128; 030-0384) further northward on Springs Drive, displays recent window, weatherboard and metal roofing replacement, making its age less notable.

In 1957, Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. sold North Wales to former Oklahoma Congressman Victor Wickersham because, "Virginia did not have pari-mutual racing which Maryland, Florida and Europe had, and I could not justify owning a horse breeding estate here any longer."<sup>152</sup> For the next thirty years major development, including a request for a rezoning to permit an 8,000-home subdivision of 31,500 people, threatened the historic value of the grand mansion with its fields of farmland and open space. After strong community pressure, the Board of Supervisors denied the rezoning. The scare influenced a zoning philosophy intended to protect the county's valuable rural landscape of agricultural land including crop, dairy, beef and horse farms by directing higher densities and commercial growth to defined service districts around the municipalities. The inclusion of horse farms in the agricultural zoning designation was directly influenced by the historic evolution that moved colonial plantations from subsistence to recreational equestrian estates owned by wealthy industrialists in the twentieth century.<sup>153</sup>

**Gen. Baldwin Day Spilman and Annie Thompson Camden Spilman Acquire Multiple Properties**

Gen. Baldwin Day Spilman and his wife Annie Thompson Camden Spilman arrived in the Springs Valley in 1894 with their purchase of The Cedars (030-5427-0034) from the trustee of E. F. Kloman. Formerly head of the West Virginia National Guard, General Spilman earned his high rank in the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Spilman was the daughter of West Virginia Sen. Johnson Newlon Camden who garnered considerable fortune first with Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, followed by Camden Consolidated Oil Company and development of the Ohio River Railroad, the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad and the Monongahela River Railroad.<sup>154</sup> She and General Spilman intended The Cedars to be a transitional home preceding the construction of their dream house. They called the property Clovercroft (030-5427-0034) because of a family tradition to designate homes with a form of Clover in the name, probably as a measure of good luck. The Spilmans added the Greek Revival-style influences in a deep wraparound porch with Doric columns supporting the second-story balcony that is enhanced with a Chippendale balustrade. Triglyphs and metopes ornament the two-part trim under the cornice on the main block. Never overlooking details and function to accommodate their sporting lifestyle, the Spilmans installed a pull-chain on the Clovercroft entrance gate within the stone gateposts on Springs Road so that a rider could open the barrier without dismounting from his horse.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 100**

Senator Camden funded the construction of the superb stone Late Victorian-style Elway Hall mansion on the adjacent Elway Farm at 8394 Elway Lane for his daughter and General Spilman (030-5427-0032; 030-0317). The English manor design was given to Annie by her brother, Sen. Johnson N. Camden of Kentucky, who decided not to build such a grand home for himself. Built between 1905 and 1907, its magnificent stone blocks are distinctively marked with the drilling bits that separated them in the rock quarry along the ridge running north from Col. Lewis Porter's to Holtzclaw Road. Covered with a red terracotta-tile hipped roof with three prominent projecting gables, finials and towering, heavily-corbelled, brick-interior chimneys above the fine stonework of the Kerns family, who worked for the Hanbacks, this is truly a vision of an English manor house in a similar setting. Two of the front gables are enhanced with red terracotta tile from the peak to the eave, and the completion date of 1907 is bevel cut into the east chimney. Unrivaled in the county and authentic in style, design, materials, workmanship and setting, Elway Hall is worthy of individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

About forty feet to the northwest behind the Elway Hall manor stands a partly-subterranean stone potato house under an arched cast-stone roof. The building possesses identical stonework to that performed on the mansion, including the drill marks on stones. This is one of only two recorded potato houses in Fauquier County, and both exist in the Springs Valley. The second remains at The Oaks, another Spilman family property. Demonstrating that potatoes were among the continuing crops planted on the farms in the early twentieth century, the shelters provide dark, cool, and dry long-term storage. Another important agricultural building on Elway stands deep in the northeast cow pasture near Black Snake Lane. Along with the connected tile silo, this glazed tile feed barn with a gambrel roof was built by W. J. Hanback for General Spilman in 1927. It is one of two contributing tile barns in the rural historic district, and once again, the second stands at The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320), having been built by Mr. Hanback for Reverend and Mrs. Bowden two years later.<sup>155</sup> The well-preserved, low-maintenance barns are similar in form but have slight differences in fenestration and the range of reds in the tiles, including deep oxblood, purple, brown, chocolate, green and orange, that make the buildings so harmonious to their natural setting.

In 1929, the year of its eighth running, the Virginia Gold Cup was moved from Broadview in the town of Warrenton to Clovercroft, where Baldwin Day Spilman, Jr. moved after his marriage to Phoebe Randolph. Clovercroft was still more familiarly recognized as part of his father's Elway Farm, according to the program. Riders found the course far more challenging than the Broadview track due to the added barrier of jumping over ditches and streams. The nationally renowned Virginia Gold Cup races remained at Clovercroft for six years until returning in 1935 to Broadview, where spectators could linger on an overlooking hillside to better visualize most of the timber course without having to relocate. However, the steeplechasers would long remember and praise the Clovercroft course as "one of the most challenging in this country."<sup>156</sup>

Clovercroft, Clovelly, Ridgelea and The Oaks are all homes that were either built for the children of Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman or were improved for them. While Elway Hall could not be rivaled, Mrs. Spilman determined that all of her children would also have remarkable manor houses which she financed. Baldwin Day Spilman, Jr. needed a rear service wing on Clovercroft. In 1934, architect W. H. Irwin Fleming designed this addition, and W. J. Hanback built it that same year. Red Gulf Cypress was used on the exterior of the custom-made doors and window sash, while Fleming called for white pine on the interior. The Fleming-styled arbor for the north side of the addition that connects to the garage is also still existing as designed and built.<sup>157</sup> About this time, the frame playhouse in the east side yard was built for the children. Baldwin Day Spilman, Jr. was occupied as an orchardist for the grove of apple trees planted in the southeastern quadrant of Elway Farm, extending from the Minter-Spilman Mill (030-5427-0026; 030-0316) beyond the late-nineteenth-century Orchard Cottage (030-5427-0024; 030-0315). Struck with the cedar blight, a cedar-apple rust that spread from the valley's prolific cedar population, the crop never reached market potential but produced sufficiently to sustain the Spilmans and associates. Mr. Spilman maintained the apple orchard through the 1930s.<sup>158</sup>



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 101**

During World War II, Clovercroft served as a refuge and school for fifteen British children brought from London in 1940 to escape the bombings. Describing Clovercroft as “a Fairyland,” British Ambassador Lord Lothian visited the children in September. The Duke and Duchess of Windsor came to see the English schoolchildren and their teachers the next month during a trip to America. Two of the children, four-and-one-half-year-old Jeremy Lord and Kristin Angela, a year younger, served as train bearers for the bride, Miss Lorna Hobling, in her marriage to Lt. Col. Ronald Davis of the British army at the Washington Cathedral in July of 1942. Perhaps due to his interest in the creation of the school at Clovercroft, Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of *The Washington Post*, featured photographs of Jeremy and Kristin in the wedding in the newspaper. Young Jeremy had endured six weeks of bombing of his industrial town and suffered nightly recollections at the beginning of his tenure at the Springs Valley estate. Student Sir Christopher Leaver’s Clovercroft education apparently served him well as he went on to graduate from City University, thereafter becoming the sheriff of London and eventually the Lord Mayor of London.<sup>159</sup>

The Grove (030-5427-0043; 030-0339) is associated with the Spilman family due to the remarriage of Baldwin Day Spilman, Jr.’s ex-wife, Phoebe to New Yorker and foxhunter William Henry Pool in 1934. Pool bought Georgiana Blight’s former home and 245 acres on Holtzclaw Road in 1919, and he added the existing stable, a garage apartment for the butler, tenant houses and made Greek Revival-style alterations to the house. The warmth of the dwelling’s parlor fireplace from a three-foot distance greatly appealed to him.<sup>160</sup> Although he was well acquainted with William Lawrence Bottomley, Mr. Pool chose Waddy Butler Wood as his architect. The location was certainly more convenient for Mr. Wood who was residing on a country estate in Warrenton before the construction of his own manor at Leeton Forest.<sup>161</sup> Waddy Wood was well known and accomplished by this time, through his association with Edward Donn and William Deming designing the homes of Dr. Galludet, Mrs. Phil Sheridan and Gen. C.L. Fitzhugh in Washington. Independently, he provided pro-bono designs for temporary government buildings in the city during World War I, because his brothers were fighting overseas. Also preceding The Grove, the architect designed the Woodrow Wilson House, Providence Hospital, a laboratory for Carnegie Institute and the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, and in Warrenton, the Colonial Revival-style rectory standing on the south side of St. James Episcopal Church.<sup>162</sup>

The Grove was a fairly modest two-and-one-half-story, three-bay farmhouse with a side-hall, double-parlor plan before Waddy Wood’s two-bay extension with parapeted chimneys to the west achieved symmetry. He further balanced the dwelling with parapeted chimneys on the east gable and added the one-and-one-half-story wings to each end. Instead of being influenced by the Colonial Revival style in the design of this house, Wood applied Greek Revival-style details, as shown in the wide-band trim under the cornice, the elaborate entrance and its one-bay, one-story portico with Tuscan columns supporting a full entablature. The one-story, colonnaded, semi-circular rear portico and the unusual wooden sundial under the roof cornice further elevated the dwelling’s presence on the rural landscape. Gentleman farmer Pool also maintained an apple orchard at The Grove, which may have influenced the naming of the property, but like the crop at Elway, the cedar-apple rust prevented a profitable yield.<sup>163</sup>

Cedar Grove (030-5427-0223; 030-0318) remained in the Kemper family for 178 years from 1726 through 1904. The Charles Kemper heirs sold the property to Senator Camden who gave it to his granddaughter Anne Camden Spilman, who turned eighteen the next year. Anne Camden was the oldest daughter of General and Mrs. Spilman. Cedar Grove became Clovelly thereafter. Some additions occurred on the Kemper house, including the two-story, two-bay, hip-roofed west wing to match the circa 1810 east wing on the gable-roofed main block, and the two-story sleeping porch extension of the new west wing. Further, the two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style veranda on the south elevation was created for Anne, who soon married foxhunter-farmer Richard Barrett. The greatest outbuilding improvement on the rural landscape during their ownership remains in the circa 1910, two-story, twenty-five-stall barn with back-to-back stalls under a gable roof. This alone is not unique, but the one-story, hip-roofed corridor wrapping entirely around the building, except for the centered gabled front and back

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 102**

entrances, is a distinctive design. The Barretts remained at Clovelly until their stone Colonial Revival-style house named Ridgelea on Holtzclaw Road was completed in 1922.

Possessing the qualities of a National Register property, Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084) manor house retains an amazing presence on an equestrian estate marked with stables and loafing sheds as well as two Sears, Roebuck Company tenant houses. Probably recommended by William H. Pool, architect Waddy Butler Wood designed the grand Colonial Revival-style mansion. Constructed in stone under a slate-shingled gable roof between 1920 and 1922, the ten-bay house features paired, parapeted, interior-end chimneys and a two-story, Greek Revival-inspired, integral porch that is highlighted with a white weatherboarded back wall. The designed landscaping involving a rectangular, river-rock front parking court and bowling green down to the pool, an expansive, stone-walled rear courtyard and a smaller service court complements the residence. Architect Hugh Newell Jacobson probably added the parking court in the 1990s. Retained through 1994 by the Spilman-Barrett-Smith family with loyalties to the Fauquier SPCA, Ridgelea is also noteworthy for its substantial pet cemetery with finely-carved stones dating to the 1940s, closely situated outside the northwest corner of the rear courtyard of the residence. Appropriately in keeping with human interment tradition, the tombstones face east. Ridgelea is also significant in the history of the Warrenton Hunt Club. In 1950, the kennels and stabling for the Warrenton Hunt were combined at Ridgelea. The U-shaped stable provided excellent shelter for the horses. Ridgelea would remain the home of the Warrenton Hunt for the next thirty years.<sup>164</sup>

The Spilman's daughter, Margaret Spilman Bowden, purchased Innes Hill in 1927 and renamed the farm The Oaks (030-5427-0035; NR 030-0320). Along with a diverse collection of agricultural buildings, she and her husband Rev. Paul Delafield Bowden, wanted to build a "small house with large rooms" and hired architect W. H. Irwin Fleming and builder W. J. Hanback. The result was hardly small. Using an English cross brick pattern, between 1931 and 1933, they created an unprecedented Episcopal rectory in the imposing Neoclassical style. Fleming incorporated references to the Episcopal church in the English cross bond brick pattern, cross-shaped gable vents, Gothic-style door transoms, buttressed chimneys and an English Gothic arch molding on the upper landing of the stairway. The Tower of the Winds columns on the front portico seemed appropriate to the architect for Reverend Bowden's residence because they were on Greek astronomer Andronicos's tower which evolved into a church or baptistry in the early Christian period.

Landscape architect L. G. Linnard of Falls Church advised the Bowdens on plantings, while Irwin Fleming exercised his customary control over all design issues. Fleming moved the formerly straight Innes Hill driveway to the west side to create a more graceful and picturesque approach past the oak grove to the mansion setting within a ha-ha-walled green. By continuing the materials and bond pattern used on the house out to landscape features, the architect further blended the building with the environment. The use of English cross bond on the well at the northeast corner of the rear porch and on the retaining wall projecting from the northwest corner of the mansion along the bowling green is demonstrative of his extension of the dwelling into the setting. Following early-twentieth-century garden design practices, he added a stone summerhouse, a fountain in the round lily pond on the lower northwest terrace, and Mr. Linnard conceived English-style woodland plantings for his raised, stone-walled rockery island devised to screen the east parking court.<sup>165</sup> Their collaboration achieved uniformity of the buildings with the setting. The influence of the Spilman family since the early twentieth century has certainly shaped the Springs Valley's rural and architectural landscape with extraordinary.

**Robert Eden Lee, John Barton Payne and St. Leonards**

Not unlike General and Mrs. Spilman, Col. Albert Peirce and Mademoiselle Bouligny, John Barton Payne did not come to the Springs Valley directly from the north. The West Virginian by birth came from Chicago in 1912 and purchased a portion of the Lee grant called St. Leonards containing 798 acres (030-5427-0007; 030-0304). The property encompassed a stone slave quarter to the east of its center and the circa 1830, one-and-one-half-story, stone

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 103**

---

house of Robert Eden Lee, son of Charles Lee, and his wife Margaret Gordon Scott, the daughter of Judge Robert Eden Scott of Oakwood. The Robert Eden Lee/John Barton Payne House (030-5427-0009; 030-0304) stands on the northwest hill facing east near Lee Highway where stone gateposts flank the entrance. The first cousin of the future Confederate General Lee, Robert Eden Lee met his death on July 24, 1843 in a duel with Richard Moore over real estate owned by the Brooke and Scott families. His body lies at Oakwood.<sup>166</sup>

John Barton Payne appears to have built the greenhouse on the north side of the former Lee residence which he gave Colonial Revival-style characteristics. Payne's purchase of St. Leonards occurred the year before his marriage to Jennie Byrd Bryan, the daughter of his friend Thomas Barbour Bryan and Jennie Byrd Page. Jennie did not get to enjoy St. Leonards long due to her early death in 1919. John Barton Payne grew up at Orlean in Fauquier where his parents, Dr. Amos Payne and Elizabeth Barton Payne relocated after leaving West Virginia. Judge Payne was a justice of the Cook County Superior Court from 1893 through 1898 and president of Chicago's South Park Board from 1911 through 1924. He probably could only spend his weekends at St. Leonards during World War I while working for the federal government. Judge Payne chaired the U.S. Shipping Board and acted as counsel for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the U.S. Railroad Administration. Woodrow Wilson gave the long-time Democrat a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior in 1920. However, his service ended after a year with his appointment as chairman of the American Red Cross, a position which he retained until his death in 1935. A true Virginian who treasured his roots, John Barton Payne was a noted philanthropist who donated the money for the construction of the John Barton Payne Building to house the Warrenton Library and provided funds to maintain the Payne cemeteries in Orlean before and after his death. He left St. Leonards to Washington and Lee University, the College of William and Mary and the American Red Cross.<sup>167</sup>

An intelligence officer for the Army Air Corps in World War II, Robert D. van Roijen purchased St. Leonards containing Judge Payne's house and the separate slave quarters from the devisees in 1940. Of Dutch descent, van Roijen hired Ides van der Gracht to design a spacious house for a growing family. Van der Gracht had earlier worked for the prestigious architectural firm of Delano and Aldrich in New York, and is credited with the twin-gabled Aller Park building on the Dartington Hall School in South Devon, England, constructed between 1929 and 1931. The Dutch architect's 1934-36 design of the Humanistic Library for Princeton won over several earlier proposals by other designers. He was also recognized for designing embassies in Europe, including the American Embassy in Copenhagen which opened in 1954. It is thought that the van Roijen House (030-5427-0009; 030-0304) is van der Gracht's only venture into residential architecture.<sup>168</sup> The French Eclectic-style stone house is ten bays wide with seven bedrooms and features a complex plan with dominant cross hips, a pyramidal-roofed square tower, a steeply-pitched, hipped primary roof with flared eaves, graduated slates, oval dormers and towering chimneys. The stones for the construction were taken from stone fencing on St. Leonards. Setting within a cleared forest, the sloping rear yard steps down to a boxwood-walled rose garden, swimming pool and tennis court.

The van Roijens understood that St. Leonards was one of the most productive farms in the state before the Civil War. During World War II, Mrs. van Roijen worked the fields with the farm laborers and had one of only two trucks remaining in Warrenton to use. In its prime productive period for the van Roijens, the fields grazed 200 cattle, 100 hogs and sheep, and the meadows were full of corn with a goal to yield two crops annually. Retiring from the army in 1950, Lt. Col. Robert van Roijen became a covert operations officer for the CIA and publisher in the house of Robert Luce in New York. The van Roijens have been gracious philanthropists, remaining involved in the community. On several occasions, they have gifted parcels of land from St. Leonards for the construction of Fauquier Hospital, recreational areas and local governmental use. After continuing to farm and provide jobs for the long-term workers for many years since the deaths of their parents, the children shut down the farm and sold the remaining tract of farm buildings in 2006. They had previously partitioned nearly twenty acres encompassing the van Roijen House and the John Barton Payne House from the farm, and sold that tract in 2000.<sup>169</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 104

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**The Winmills, Amory & Dolly Carhart, William Lawrence Bottomley & Charles F. Gillette**

Robert C. "Bobby" Winmill and his brother Edgar W. "Bunny" Winmill were born in Fauquier County to an English farmer who migrated here in 1875. After his schooling in Warrenton, Bobby took a job as night clerk at the Warren Green Hotel, where a businessman from the Fifth Avenue Trust Company offered him a job as a runner for his New York firm. Desirous of his own enterprise on Wall Street, Bobby worked his way up the banking corporate ladder and partnered with successful advertising industrialist Edward C. Gude. Their brilliant investments and analysis of economic trends and current events made Gude, Winmill and Company one of the most prominent firms on Wall Street by the 1920s. In 1909, Bobby met Viola Townsend, daughter of attorney John Allen Townsend and Viola Hawkins, members of New York's high society. Soon engaged, they married in 1913 and first leased a cottage, until purchasing Borrail Farm with a brown-shingled farm house in Mill Neck two years later. Viola hired architect William Lawrence Bottomley to design alterations to the house and a new stable.<sup>170</sup>

Bunny took a job in his brother's New York brokerage firm in 1910 but missed living in the hunt country. Thus, Bobby established a branch of Gude-Winmill in Warrenton for him. Lured back to Virginia to enjoy long weekends and vacations foxhunting, Bobby bought Clovelly (030-5427-0223; 030-0318) with its rambling stable and abundant riding space for Viola in 1925. *Fortune* magazine described the Winmills well in its "Jericho Turnpike" article on the northern migration to the Virginia hunt country in 1930. Noting that,

The Warrenton hunt is made up principally of hard riders – 'nasty steeplechasing devils,' who worship their horses passionately and have sufficient money to indulge their great love. Northwards as well as locally, the best known of these are the Bobby Winmills of 'Clovelly Farm.' She, a superb side-saddle rider, is M.F.H., and Northern-born, envelopes Warrenton with more of a *Town & Country* atmosphere than it might otherwise enjoy or care for. There is a deal of picturesqueness about Mrs. Bobby Winmill, from the tandem which she deftly drives to the pet zebra which she imported for the delectation of her children, the terror of her stable, and the ecstatic gratification of smart-chart snapshotters. He is the latter of Gude, Winmill brokers; he is also the Winmill whose horses ran fairly successfully last season . . . and he is the Winmill who made the North Wales Club safe from democracy.<sup>171</sup>

Viola brought William Lawrence Bottomley from New York for modifications and additions to this Springs Valley residence. Bottomley and Viola added the three-bay, one-story, brick hyphen joined to a two-bay, two-story, hip-roofed, east wing of brick. This imposing addition has a complementing thin, patchy coating of white paint. Bottomley also applied his signature Colonial Revival-style entrance embellishments. The new front double-leaf French door received fluted pilasters supporting a modillioned broken pediment with a pineapple at center. He restrained ornamentation somewhat on the raised-panel back door with a wide, plain molding, but he shouldered the top. Then he placed a segmental pediment above the door architrave that is supported by scroll brackets. A unique concession to Viola's sense of humor and custom of placing riding, coach or windmill metaphors in the details of her buildings is seen in the substitution of a Federal-style urn in the pediment with a winner's cup. Also still retained are the wooden shutters with windmill cut outs signifying their last name.

The harmonious two-bay, stone garage with a pyramidal roof opposite the north rear of the brick wing is Bottomley's notable illusion to the form and materials of a meathouse that stood behind the Kempers' colonial dwelling. Also in 1925, the masterful architect was dealing with the issue of harmonizing this automobile-age development in the setting of a Colonial Revival-style mansion for Leslie Reed in Henrico County. Reed and Bottomley agreed that his new garage with guest rooms above should look like a colonial dependency. This became a hallmark of Bottomley's utilitarian building designs for his country estate residences that caught the praise of *Architectural Record* magazine in 1920.<sup>172</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 105**

Clovelly's early-twentieth-century landscape style also suggests the hand of a master. The drive to the manor passes through stone gateposts at the entrance, then a second pair near the stable and a third upon arrival at the house on the ridge, where the north parking area is bordered by a curved stone retaining wall that ends at the garage. A second stone wall joins the frame farm superintendent's residence and extends east and south to border a deep side yard. Stone archways with picket gates break the linearity of the long fence while contributing classical enhancement. Steps of stone in the three levels of the east-side lawn terracing approach an oval garden pool under a weeping cherry. Viola's favored boxwoods are everywhere: in gardens, in groups, in an allee to the main south entrance, bordering the dwelling's foundation, and they lend privacy to the distant swimming pool south of the designed landscape. Clovelly was ready for showing off. On the same day as the 1930 Gold Cup Races on Clovercroft (030-5427-0034) across the road, the Winmills hosted two races of the Warrenton Hunt Spring Meeting. The races did not conflict, as the organizations accommodated schedules so the horsemen could enjoy a full day of equestrian events in the picturesque rural valley. A major compliment for their enhancement came when the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce discovered Clovelly's charm and featured the mansion and its landscaping in two photographs in an exhibit showing aspects of Virginia life at the 1939 World's Fair in New York City.<sup>173</sup>

Not long after Clovelly's improvements, William Lawrence Bottomley received a commission from Bunny Winmill to design a completely new residence to be known as Dakota (030-5427-0002; NR 030-0300). Bottomley designed this 1928, Colonial Revival-style dwelling to have a five-course American-bond brick pattern, painted white similarly to Clovelly's brick addition. The five-bay, two-story, hip-roofed house features a greater ratio of wall-to-window space common to the Georgian period that Bottomley exaggerated by inserting the small-paned, fifteen-light sashes. He accentuated the front entrance with Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment above the thick, arched door surround. The recently restored Queen Anne-style frame stable with turrets in the southwest field is a unique design in Springs Valley and in the county. During the drought of 1930, wells in the Springs Valley dried up, but Dakota's remained vibrant, and the Winmills patiently filled the buckets of their lined-up neighbors.<sup>174</sup>

Sharing Clovelly's potential eligibility for individual National Register listing, Bottomley's third architectural contribution to the Springs Valley landscape came with the arrival of the Amory S. Carharts from Tuxedo Park, New York, and Massachusetts to purchase the approximately 400-acre Ashland farm (030-5427-0040; 030-0971) from descendant Charles Holtzclaw. The son of New York banker Amory S. Carhart and Marion Brookman, Amory S. Carhart, Jr. inherited over one million dollars from his grandmother Marion P. Brookman in 1912.<sup>175</sup> Amory and Isadora "Dolly" Carhart were well acquainted with the Welds, who kept a Tuxedo Park residence, the Spilmans and the Winmills and were renowned huntsmen in the Piedmont and New York. It is not surprising that they gave their Ashland home a second moniker, the Hunting Lodge. The designation proved most appropriate. In 1931, Amory Carhart, began an unprecedented eighteen-year reign as Master of the Foxhounds for the Warrenton Hunt and opened each season with a grand hunt breakfast. Mrs. Carhart was noted for her amazing ability to remain mounted in her trademark sidesaddle over hill and dale fast chasing the fox. The Carharts' relationship with the Winmills led them to Bottomley to improve Ashland to accommodate their lifestyle, and they lived in Whiffletree during much of the construction.<sup>176</sup>

Mrs. Charles Eli Holtzclaw informed local historian Louise Evans that three dwellings stood on Ashland before the "last and present one was incorporated into the Carhart residence. These were of stone, of 'the lovely grey sandstone rock in that particular section – the vein of which extends through Ashland, the Carter place, Bellemont, Woodbourne and to the Rappahannock River.'"<sup>177</sup> The last house on Ashland that Mrs. Holtzclaw referred to may exist within the stone main block that Bottomley Colonial Revivalized, but the south weatherboarded-frame wing with an exterior-end stone chimney appears to date to the eighteenth century. It faced either north or south, but this is indeterminable from the exterior due to fenestration changes. This gable-roofed, one-and-one-half-story section with three six-over-six, double-hung-sash windows on its south elevation has full-width French doors enclosing a porch under the roof slope on the north. The stone chimney on the west gable stands between two single-light garret

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 106**

windows. The dwelling was later attached via a porch hyphen to a one-story, gable-roofed stone dependency at its northwest corner. Suggesting that it was a kitchen or laundry, an exterior-end stone chimney rises up the south gable of this dependency. The dependency's west entrance on the north against the beginning corner of the twentieth-century additions and the slant-arched cellar opening on the east have been enclosed with stone.

William Lawrence Bottomley's additions to the north side of the dependency and frame dwelling began after his 1928 improvements to the dominant two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed central block with paired, exterior-end, brick chimneys towering above the hip to the roof balustrade. To the north side of this core, he joined a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, gable-roofed kitchen and three-car garage wing that basically created a U-plan. Bottomley dressed up the stone on the front elevation with whitewash and de-emphasized the back and the service wing with weatherboard. He embellished the primary entrance on the main block with a classical frontispiece composed of fluted pilasters on a wooden ashlar-cut surround with a fanlight above the deep-set door. The pilasters rise to full entablature and a broken segmental pediment with a pineapple at center. His rear entrance treatment for a double-leaf French door consists of a semi-circular copper hood crowned by a pineapple finial over a diamond-latticed frieze and pendants.

*Town & Country* magazine sent its country house authority Augusta Owen Patterson to Ashland for a feature article on "A House in the Heart of the Hunting Country" that appeared in its December 1930 issue. She was known for her entertaining reports on the social and recreational activities of wealthy New Yorkers on their grand estates in the hunt country. Augusta's presentation on the Carharts at Ashland included a fine display of exterior and interior photographs showing good views of Bottomley's work and the landscaping by Charles F. Gillette of Richmond. Two years later, the house and property caught the attention of the *Architectural Record*. Bottomley probably influenced the Carhart's selection of Charles Gillette for the landscaping since both had Leslie Reed's Redesdale commission.<sup>178</sup> Gillette maintained the rural character of Ashland by retaining existing hardwood trees around the residence and planting two tall boxwoods asymmetrically in front with some smaller ones distanced to the sides. He surrounded the deep door yard with a white picket fence, with horse-head hitching posts flanking the front gate. The result gave Bottomley's additions a sense of age.

By April of 1935, Bottomley's final two-story, stone addition for the Carharts was completed.<sup>179</sup> This asymmetrical guest-lodging wing adjoins the east end of the eighteenth-century frame dwelling and extends four bays to the south. Broad, multi-light French doors in hipped projecting bays flank the front entrance with a single-leaf French door. A Modillioned pedimented hood above this entrance is supported by scroll brackets over fluted pilasters. The French doors open out onto a comfortable stone-walled flagstone terrace. Gillette's landscaping became more sophisticated with this addition in the south-side terracing, rectangular fish pond, stone ha-ha wall and stone steps. An arched picket gate is within the stone gateposts of the ha-ha wall. A pond with a bridge is nearby in the southwest pasture near Holtzclaw Road and within clear view of the mansion. The view to the northeast across the pond and the rolling, plank-fenced meadows of fit thoroughbreds, occasional loafing sheds and jumps and the distant woods where the hunting pack may burst through at any moment is representative of the splendor of the Springs Valley rural landscape. The mansion's landscaping has evolved today with formal elliptical boxwood designs framing the flagstone walk to the primary entrance in the central block. The white picket fence is gone, but the stone gateposts out on Holtzclaw Road leading into the half-circle driveway may date to the Carhart period. Later alterations to Bottomley's conceptual plan on the exterior have only occurred on the service wing with a one-bay, one-story, balustraded-flat-roofed, frame addition forward from the garage.

Robert and Viola Winmill bought nearby Waverly (030-5427-0228; 030-0337) in 1929 for the additional stables, and to ensure the property remained open to foxhunting as it had during ownership by the Charringtons, the J. Dorsey Forrests and the E. Astley-Coopers. Immediately, Viola who had been Master of the Foxhounds (M.F.H.)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 107**

since 1927, relocated the kennels from the Warrenton Country Club on Old Alexandria Turnpike to Waverly. It was quite a privilege for Viola to be named the first female M.F.H. Robert desired this 225-acre farm for its large stable and barns to shelter his breeding stock, and he ordered the construction of the 1935 Sears horse barn with its high Gothic-arched roof.<sup>180</sup> Maintaining their residence at Clovelly, the Winmills did not live in the stone Tudor Revival-style dwelling that has a circa 1850, one-and-one-half-story section built for William and Mary Wallace behind the circa 1885, Tudor Revival-style additions by Percy and Mary Charrington. Waverly is also noted for its remarkable Tudor barn that local builder Randolph H. Carter constructed in 1901 for Mary Charrington. Mr. Carter fastened a brass plate inside the primary entrance behind the right-hand door attesting to his construction. Virginia Tech integrates this barn into engineering, architecture and agricultural studies because of its incredible design, size, workmanship and period materials, including a hollow tile foundation and walls with partly stuccoed half-timbering. Reportedly, the expansive loft has stored 10,000 bales of hay and includes a kitchen for the farmhands. Used as a cow barn before its adaptation into a stable by the Vogels, the building is more unusual for having an innovative grain milling system. After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Robert Winmill worried about the national economy and the loss of stablemen on the farms to the war effort, so he decided to sell Waverly. Martin Vogel, Jr. of Washington and New York purchased the 225-acre farm in 1942. Waverly was recognized for breeding the nation's leading hunters and jumpers that won \$250,000 through the 1950s.<sup>181</sup>

Now separated from Clovelly, the adjoining property named Whiffletree (030-5427-0222; 030-0319) by Viola Winmill is another significant architectural contribution to the Springs Valley landscape that was created by the horse industry and recreation. The Whiffletree manor represents the vibrant personality and vision of Viola Winmill, who hired Swiss architect Henri de Heller to improve the building for use as a guest house in 1938. De Heller's expertise in residential architecture founded his belief not only in the compatibility of the home with its surroundings, but also in allowing the resident to choose his harmony of elements, materials, shapes and colors to create a personal space for happy living. A renowned lifelong horsewoman and avid collector of antique coaches that she expertly drove, Viola and the architect incorporated components from carriages, most prominently the wheel, in the exterior and interior details.<sup>182</sup>

Adding a one-and-one-half-story wing to the north side, de Heller must have taken pleasure in his adaptation of the classical arch as he filled the ellipses of the porch entries with half carriage wheels and placed a Tuscan corner column into the implied axle of its brick steps. Wheel rims serve as balusters in the iron railing flanking these steps. Other exterior architectural metaphors from coaches are demonstrated in the round first-story window and the half-round bay window with lower paneling on the main block. A blind lunette on the projecting gabled canopy over the southwest front terrace repeats the wheel pattern, but this feature probably post dates the Winmills' ownership. It extends from the south sunroom wing added in 1940 for Viola. De Heller and Mrs. Winmill originally had a wheel-shaped trellis above the outside terrace.<sup>183</sup>

Their daughter Virginia offered a description of the interior decor including the carved coach horns in the mantelpiece pilasters in the living and dining rooms, the carriage and hunt-themed wallpaper, and the buggy seats in the parlor and powder rooms. Even the furnishings reflected the coach theme in wheel dining tables and a bed framed in carriage poles with a wheel headboard and a canopy composed of a fringed surrey top. The Whiffletree manor house was not only a popular guest house. Bobby and Viola loved to entertain in the charming cottage as they did in January 1942 when Walter Chrysler asked them to welcome his honored guests, Austrian Archduke Otto von Hapsburg (Habsburg), his brother Karl Ludwig, the Chinese and Brazilian ambassadors, Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy and Sen. and Mrs. Carter Glass before the Warrenton Hunt Ball.<sup>184</sup>

Even the Whiffletree name of the manor house drew inspiration from a coach element, the swinging bars that connect a harness to the vehicle. The year after Bobby presented his wife with her first antique coach in 1928, the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 108**

devoted couple had the carriage house built to the south of the sixteen-stall stable on the Whiffletree portion of Clovelly. As her collection of horse-drawn vehicles grew to 150, so did the carriage barn which maintained the symbolic wheel in the architectural details as richly portrayed in the glazed components in the pine-paneled inner display rooms and the rear windows. Typically to economize heating expenses during cold winters and with Bobby working in New York, Viola moved from Clovelly into the Whiffletree manor. Fortunately, when the coach barn burst into flames in December of 1948, she was nearby and immediately called the fire department and Clovelly's devoted resident superintendent and horseman John Mason McClanahan. Neighbors came running, and all pulled the carriages to safety before the fire claimed the roof and second floor containing many of the Winnills' riding trophies and habits. Always finding good reason for a party, Viola showed her appreciation for everyone's brevity by inviting them to the manor house for drinks and sandwiches prepared by her staff.

Shortly thereafter, carpenter Morris Riley restored and enlarged the coach barn, continuing the fine workmanship that the Winnills insisted upon. The building acquired the identity of a "Carriage Museum" as the lettering above the entrance presently announces. Taking her well-loved Welsh ponies Tuppence, Sixpence, Fourpence and Halfpenny from the two nearby Whiffletree pony stables to the Devon Coaching Marathon in Pennsylvania in 1953, Viola won the coveted R. V. N Gambrill Memorial Trophy for best overall skill, presentation and condition. The ponies, coach and driver also won the Widener Challenge Trophy, requiring them to further win the next two years in order to retain the prize, which they did. The fame and popularity of the amazingly skilled coachwoman, her collection of carriages, and stable of adoring ponies spread across the country. In 1953, the Wells Fargo Company called Viola to entice her to bring four ponies and drive one of their stage coaches in the inaugural parade of President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. She donned a cowgirl outfit, dressed her assistants as cowboys and thrilled the crowd.<sup>185</sup>

Approaching her eighties and in failing health in the late 1960s, Viola began to think about finding a future steward to maintain her impressive and much-envied coach collection, including the landau used by actress Grace Kelly in "The Swan." Her conditions were for the carriages to remain used, not just displayed and stay in Virginia. She selected Morven Park in Leesburg, and with great ceremony for the groundbreaking of the new building and their delivery in April of 1970, the Morven Park Winmill Carriage Museum opened. Fulfilling her wish upon her death in 1975, the hearse coach was brought back to Warrenton to carry her body to its final resting place in the town's cemetery next to Bobby, who died in 1957. As her many hunting friends and songs of the Warrenton Hunt filled the church, the funeral became a moving celebration of Viola Townsend Winmill's life in the Springs Valley on her beloved estates and all those she was thrilled to gallop across. Her service is still considered one of the most remarkable events in Warrenton's twentieth-century history. Mourners walked slowly behind as the coachman and his champion Shire bays drew her hearse from St. James Episcopal Church to the gravesite.<sup>186</sup>

**Mr. and Mrs. Edward Friendly Buy Woodbourne For Foxhunting and Stabling Racehorses**

The Keith family sold Woodbourne to a short-term owner who conveyed the 499-acre property to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Friendly of New York in 1933. Mr. Friendly was a stockbroker who paid \$217,000 for a floor seat on the New York Stock Exchange in 1930.<sup>187</sup> Like their northern counterparts, the Friendlys built stables, tenant houses and an addition to the manor house. They contracted with Godwin, Thompson and Patterson, Architects of New York and local builder W. J. Hanback for the second wing and other alterations including the addition of the pediment on the gable, the middle six-over-six, double-hung-sash, second-story and the front and back porches on the residence in 1938. A distinction from the earlier masonry work that demonstrates the evolution of construction materials and techniques, the south addition is of frame, diagonally sheathed and stone veneered over asphalt felt. The stone came from the long-existing quarry on Woodbourne. The architects encouraged the re-use of removed windows and doors from the main block into the addition, and the retention of old flooring. Stone sills and lintels to match the old were mandatory. The Friendlys were not the first to have a service call bell system in the house. The Keith family had a low tension system with push buttons in the various rooms operating on an



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 109**

annunciator in the old kitchen to call domestic servants. The system was retained and overhauled with new push buttons added to connect to bells and buzzers. A new annunciator was installed in the new pantry.<sup>188</sup>

Members of the Warrenton Hunt Club worried about the loss of hunting rights when properties were marketed, and they were gratified that Woodbourne had sold to horsemen. Riding sidesaddle like Dolly Carhart, Nancy Carr Friendly attended the foxhunting meets, while her husband's attention was focused on his racehorse Jacola, who was one of two fillies making headlines in the late thirties for beating the legendary Seabiscuit to the finish line. In a three-week span between October 16 and November 5, 1938, Jacola's winnings totaled \$32,825 in three purses for races at Laurel and Pimlico that he won over Seabiscuit by two and three lengths.<sup>189</sup> The next spring, *The New York Times* praised "Edward Friendly's Jacola, one of the best fillies of the season who holds a decision over Seabiscuit, made her first appearance at Jamaica yesterday since running the Santa Anita handicap in California and easily displayed her fleet heels to two rivals in the Victorian Handicap."<sup>190</sup> While the Friendlys probably maintained their New York estate where Jacola could rest between races there, she very likely enjoyed her vacations in the green pastures and new stable at Woodbourne before and after the Maryland events.

In spite of her husband's winnings far exceeding the \$27,600 cost of the addition to the mansion, Nancy Friendly mortgaged Woodbourne to pay the builder and other expenses. Edward Friendly died in 1939, leaving Nancy to cope with the considerable debt of his extravagant lifestyle and the mortgage on Woodbourne. In 1942, the IRS put a lien on Woodbourne because Edward avoided paying their 1933 federal income taxes, penalties and interest. Although Nancy quickly remarried to Franklin W. Dorman of New York in February of 1940, she still had to part with all of Woodbourne in 1945 to satisfy the IRS and the mortgage.<sup>191</sup>

**Early-twentieth-Century Commerce and Trade**

Living in the Folk Victorian-style house on the lot, Frank Y. Brown was the miller and storekeeper for his Brown's Merchant Mill (030-5427-0157; 030-5282) on the northeast corner of the Springs and Opal roads in the first three decades of the twentieth century. The gas-powered mill for grinding grist into flour and cornmeal remains inside the one-story, one-bay, weatherboarded-frame building facing Opal Road on this busy corner. Seventy-three years old in 1930, Frank put his daughter Kate in charge, and she ran the mill and general store for many years after World War II.<sup>192</sup> In its situation on this corner, the merchant mill was convenient to surrounding farmers who brought in their corn as it received traffic from Opal, Bealeton, Fredericksburg, Jeffersonton, Culpeper and Warrenton. Now a storeroom, the mill and dwelling are both vacated with the property in a tentative sale mode on a low-lying lot threatened by periodic flooding. The house is architecturally significant in its representation of the Victorian-period style on a rural farmhouse, and this is the only known early-twentieth-century merchant mill in the county with a gas-powered system. Complete with its grindstones, belt, hopper and wooden casing, but having lost its motor, the small-scale mill demonstrates the considerable transgression from the big eighteenth- and nineteenth-century water-powered mills in the valley as featured in the existing Minter-Spilman Mill (030-5427-0026; 030-0316).

Located just north of Turnbull, the now vacant Caton-McClanahan Store (030-5427-0207; 030-0327) at 9223 Springs Road is a second example of a gable-fronting, frame commercial building in the rural historic district. It is two bays wider than Brown's Merchant Mill. The lack of windows on the side elevations is indicative of the interior wall shelving. Judging by the common mortar in the stone foundation and cut nails in the weatherboard, the store appears to date before 1900, but the first noted merchant on the Springs Road is James M. Caton in 1920. A July 19, 1926 bill on the account of the First Springs Baptist Church provides that Caton sold "General Merchandise, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings, etc., Country Produce Bought and Sold."<sup>193</sup> The store filled important needs for Springs Valley residents and gentlemen farmers. Caton's daughter Sallie and her husband Clifton McClanahan followed him as storekeepers. Both families lived in the Folk Victorian-style house on the north. Their architecturally-significant dwelling has Queen Anne-inspired round shingling in the gables and a bead-board trim under the cornice that is further ornamented with diamond blocks. A C-scroll vorgeboard with pendants also decorates the south gable. Ms.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 110**

Carter in the Rowe House (030-5427-0103) in Turnbull fondly recalls her family driving up to the store in a horse and wagon. Five cents bought much, and the proprietors would give everyone in the neighborhood credit, even if the bill ran over seventy dollars.<sup>194</sup> In the 1970s, Mr. Tavenner was the proprietor serving locals and Fauquier Country Club sportsmen who found it convenient to dash in for soft drinks, snacks, milk, bread and sundries.

**Leeton Hill, Tantivy, the Alan Day House, Dogpatch Farm, the Fishback House and Over the Dam Farm**

Leeton Hill (030-5427-0235; 030-0299) at the north end of the district, the Alan Day House (030-5427-0216), Tantivy (030-5427-0206; 030-0323), Dogpatch Farm (030-5427-0217) and Over the Dam Farm (030-5427-0210) bring additional significance to the horse industry, entertainment/recreation and architecture themes. The son of Dutch theologian Prof. Willem Muurling, Ido Jan Reinier Muurling of Groningen, Holland and New York City arrived in Fauquier in 1901 and purchased 132 acres on the Springs Road adjoining James K. Maddux's Neptune Lodge (NR 030-0156-0009; 030-0156-0020).<sup>195</sup> Maddux and Muurling bought their tracts from the East Virginia Mineral and Warrenton Improvement Company that had tried to create a "South Warrenton" resort and residential planned community on 220 acres encompassing Governor Smith's Monterosa estate adjoining Leeton Forest in the 1890s. The investors' plan partly failed due to the Depression of 1893, and the board of directors voted to abandon the ambitious new town and market the land in whole or part. James Maddux came forth first in 1895 and purchased Monterosa on ten acres, which he renamed Neptune Lodge. Married to Winifred Walter Smith, who gave birth to daughter May Amelil in 1880 while living in Rotterdam, Muurling proceeded to increase his holdings to a 465-acre Leeton Hill Farm through 1904.<sup>196</sup>

Ido Muurling had the impressive Colonial Revival-style brick mansion built in 1902 for May and her husband James K. Maddux, one of the founding members of the Warrenton Hunt, its first master and a horse breeder who she married the year before. May's parents "presented the couple with a new home, 'Leeton Hill,' where they raised thoroughbred horses."<sup>197</sup> Apparently Ido and Winifred wanted their daughter to have a new house rather than live in Mr. Maddux's circa 1847-56, Italianate-style Neptune Lodge dwelling. Therefore, James Maddux moved south a very short distance into the new Leeton Hill mansion with wife May Muurling during their marriage. They had one child, Winifred May Maddux, in 1910 before their divorce in 1916 when James returned to Neptune Lodge. After the deaths of her parents between 1924 and 1926, Leeton Hill was sold and May married another horseman, Raymond Belmont, the son of New York banker and racing turf builder August Belmont, and moved to Middleburg, Virginia.<sup>198</sup>

Built of five-course, American-bond brick, the Leeton Hill mansion is rigidly proportioned on the facade with its five-bay, two-and-one-half-story main block under a hipped roof featuring remarkable, Dutch-influenced, interior chimneys containing nine-over-nine, double-hung-sash windows within stepped parapets. Thin stone quoins detail the dwelling's corners while the nine-over-one, double-hung-sash windows on both stories have stone sills and prominent splayed lintels. The Federal-style entrance has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights with circular tracery under a one-bay, gabled portico with a complementing elliptical ceiling. Complete with a circular drive, box and rose gardens, brick servant quarters with a parapeted gable, a shingled Sears gatehouse, a tenant house, a brick bath house, a grand stable, pool and tennis court dating between 1902 and 1935, Leeton Hill is a notable early-twentieth-century asset in the Springs Valley. The garage/dwelling with a grease pit under the floor was constructed for Evelyn Grimm Jenkins and Edward Elliotte Jenkins, the grandparents of the current owner Lora Jenkins. Lora's uncle Kenneth also raised and boarded horses at Leeton Hill for hunting and polo.<sup>199</sup>

Tantivy (030-5427-0206; 030-0323), which in the tradition of the British hunt, means to ride at full gallop or at full speed, was named by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tyler Wilson who bought the fifty-acre property at 9165-9167 Springs Road from foreign service officer Col. Homer Petit in 1953. Bambi Wilson served as M.F.H of the Warrenton Hunt for fourteen years and as president of the association from 1972 to 1999. Their stable continually sheltered four horses, while cattle have also grazed in the open fields. Built in circa 1900 by William H. Rector on part of Lewis

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 111**

Porter's holdings and Lewis Weber's thereafter, the Tantivy manor house is unusually situated facing west toward the setting sun and the curve of Springs Road instead of directly toward the route as approached from the north driveway. Especially in the warm glow of the afternoon sunlight, the white two-story farmhouse with its full-width porch renders a remarkable presence in the valley. Five bays wide, the vernacular, weatherboarded dwelling also features round-butt shingles in the gables and jigsawn rafter tails. Wheelwright William H. Rector, Sr.'s blacksmith shop stood on the road during the Civil War. His mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, two-bay, frame residence remains behind the circa 1900 house and swimming pool.<sup>200</sup> The property also retains a single unmarked gravestone in the pasture south of the tennis court and a nice example of a circa 1900, drive-in corncrib.

Alan Day was an avid huntsman who hired Richmond architect Courtney S. Welton in 1935 to design the Flemish-bond brick Alan Day House (030-5427-0216) at 9009 Springs Road in the Colonial Revival style. Masterfully articulated, the nine-bay mansion stands two-and-one-half stories tall with a slated gable roof and four brick, exterior-end chimneys. Georgian characteristics are displayed in the belt course and pedimented, centered gable with Corinthian columns supporting a pedimented frontispiece surrounding a hand-planed, raised-panel door with a leaded transom. Welton also pedimented the back centered gable where a multi-light door is recessed within a heavily-molded arch with a blind fanlight. The situation of the residence on a ridge in a designed landscape enhances the imposing presence of the manor that overlooks an expansive terraced circle where a long rank of stone steps rises to the main entrance across the circular driveway. An innovative design feature is the stone retaining wall on the south side of the upper drive that has an archway to the underground garage which was the architect's clever elimination of the intrusive early-twentieth-century utility building in a Colonial Revival setting. The Alan Day House is currently owned by Dr. and Mrs. Norman L. Mauroner. Neatly joined with the stable, a second garage and machine shed stand far removed from the house down the northeast slope. The property also contains a fine example of a frame, slant-sided corn crib.

Dogpatch Farm (030-5427-0217) on 8863 Springs and 8484 North Wales roads earned its name from former owner Betty Maloney's founding of the Fauquier SPCA here in 1957. The society remained at Dogpatch for thirty-two years. Daughter Sharon Maloney now holds the title of this horse breeding farm, while Mrs. Maloney retains the circa 1940, Dutch Colonial Revival-style former Fishback House (030-5427-0218). The earliest stables were also built by Morris Riley for noted horseman Aubrey Fishback whose sons followed his footsteps in becoming jockeys, trainers and racehorse breeders. In the 1940s, the Fishbacks focused on training show and foxhunting horses. Since 1979, the Maloney stables have boarded fifteen to thirty horses annually. Sharon breeds and trains show and racehorses, with the latter taking most of her time. Maintaining over sixty years of the farm's association with the horse industry, the successful trainer has broken winning horses for North Wales owner Mike Prentiss. Most recently, Colstar grossed over one million dollars as a grade one stakes winner, and her Forry Cow How set four different track records in Maryland to win a half-million dollars.<sup>201</sup> Also owned by Sharon Maloney and another former Fishback property, Over the Dam Farm (030-5427-0210) at 8649-8663 Springs Road has remained a functional extension of Dogpatch Farm. Boarding horses graze in the pastures and are sheltered in the oldest added-on stable. A notable rehabilitation effort is displayed in the sympathetic conversion of two gambrel-roofed stables that have been joined by a one-story hyphen and given exterior-end brick chimneys for tenant housing. The middle stable is joined to a gable-fronting barn. Ventilators remain on the asphalt-shingled roofs. The small three-bay tenant house across the yard is also noteworthy for its salvation from its former life as Viola Winmill's bathhouse at Clovelly.

**Elway becomes the Home of the Warrenton Hunt**

In 1978, lifelong foxhunter Sally Spilman Tufts, the daughter of Baldwin Day Spilman, Jr. and Phoebe Randolph and wife of Maxmillian A. Tufts, assumed the joint Mastership of the Warrenton Hunt with Bambi Wilson and Harcourt Lees. Although the thirty years of headquartering the hunt at Ridgelea had been delightful, the kennels

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 112**

needed replacement, and Mr. and Mrs. Tufts explored options for a permanent home. As the owner of Elway (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) containing her grandfather's stables and multiple tenant houses for staff as well as ample space for state-of-the-art kennels for the foxhounds, Sally offered part of the farm to the Warrenton Hunt. The association accepted and moved to Elway in 1980. Two of General Spilman's stables were converted into kennels for the foxhounds, and frame chicken houses were transformed into kennels for Mrs. Amory Carhart's rabbit-hunting Ashland Bassets that she organized on her estate in 1960.<sup>202</sup> The Warrenton Hunt (030-5427-0033) now resides on seventy-six acres since the 1999 sale of the Elway Hall mansion on fifteen acres to nationally-renowned interior decorator Barry Darr Dixon and Michael Schmidt.

**The Springs Valley in the New Millennium**

Barry Dixon moved his Washington, D. C. office and home to Elway, which he has not altered beyond the careful removal and storage of a few interior doors. He has recognized and respected the intended design hierarchy of the rooms in his decor that balances past and present. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Schmidt continue the Spilman history of hospitality with entertaining hunt breakfasts, weddings, benefits, parties and family gatherings. A stone-fenced, rectangular swimming pool, well removed from Elway Hall, is their only improvement to the grounds. Mr. Dixon has even bought back the 185-acre northeast quadrant from the van Roijens, returning the integrity of the original acreage of the estate. This reunites the tile barn and silo as well as two former house sites with the Elway farm. Barry and Michael have an interesting collection of poultry in the chicken yard within the barn lot, including black and white turkeys. An octagonal poultry house with a stone foundation was under construction in the northwest barnyard during the Springs Valley survey. Black and White Galloway "Oreo" cows graze among the other cattle, sheep and goats, and a pack of donkeys roams the fields.

The third generation of Springs Valley horsemen and entrepreneurs also brought several prominent families to purchase the country estates since the 1960s. However, a notable distinction occurred in the exchange of land in the late twentieth century as a new trend of parceling off portions of estates began. Mrs. Lenart Lennman of Sweden and Switzerland is the owner of the 196-acre Clovercroft (030-5427-0034). Her daughter Maria resides at Clovercroft with her husband Maxmillian A. Tufts, Jr. who now holds the title to the loaned Warrenton Hunt property (030-5427-0033). Both are lifelong horsemen and active members of the Warrenton Hunt, as is Morey Oare of Dakota (030-5427-0002; NR 030-0300). Count and Clarissa Bonde bought huntswoman Lucy Duer's farmhouse (030-5427-0221) with its stone Colonial Revival-style addition at 8628 North Wales Road. Ms. Bonde is a famous Washington, D.C. artist. Dr. Will Allison, a Warrenton dentist and devoted foxhunter, built Five Oaks (030-5427-0022) on Black Snake Lane across from The Dell (030-5427-0021) containing 136 acres acquired by the Henry Dunbars. The Phillip Mulfords have the subdivided north field of The Dell, where they have made their home in a frame stable. The hunt additionally drew the Stephen Roszels who acquired a portion of Elway (030-5427-0032; 030-0317) and all of the Minter-Spilman Mill (030-5427-0026; 030-0316).

Lighting designer Brenda Alexander is the steward of the significantly downsized forty-seven-acre Waverly (030-5427-0228; 030-0337), where an unexpected January 2006 tornado damaged several buildings and the stone fence along Springs Road, and completely destroyed the Sears garage. All have been restored except for the Sears machine shed. Urban real estate developer Michael V. Prentiss came from Dallas, Texas, to buy North Wales (030-5427-0219; NR 030-0093), and he has since repaired or stabilized almost all of the thirty-eight contributing buildings identified when the historic property was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Similarly to Walter Chrysler's activities on North Wales, Mr. Prentiss breeds and trains racehorses and hunters. Unlike Mr. Chrysler, he has re-opened the fields to the fox chase by the Warrenton Hunt, of which he is a member. Ridgelea (030-5427-0036; 030-0084) remained in the Spilman family until 1994 when the grandchildren of the Richard Barretts sold all of the property. That portion containing the stone mansion is composed of 185 acres. Ashland (030-5427-0040; 030-0971) has been owned by Susan Cummings whose wealth descended from her father, Sam, who founded Interarms, a gun trading business. Ashland is now owned by the Charles Staples of Florida.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 8 Page 113**

---

Composed of 342 acres, Ashland is one of the dozens of valley country estates that have maintained a plantation scale.

The subdividing of historically landed estates, rezoning of agricultural land, road construction and the subsequent loss of the highly respected privilege of galloping across largely open expanses for foxhunting remains a concern to subscribers of the Warrenton Hunt. It has been said that the “pre-requisite of a successful Mastership” is a huntsman who is well acquainted with and “popular with the farmers” so he appreciates their agricultural interests when the hounds and horses are in pursuit of the fox.<sup>203</sup> Beyond the maintenance of good will, further encouragement for the huntsmen comes from the dedication of the owners of eighteen Springs Valley properties who have obtained open space easements on approximately 3,136 acres.<sup>204</sup> The early twentieth century was an extraordinary time in the Springs Valley. There will never again be such a pilgrimage of unaffected, wealthy horsemen seeking the thrill of the foxhunt, horse racing, and the creation of an English country estate in such an age enriched by the historical events of World War I, the roaring twenties, the Great Depression, and the World War II.

Although the vehicular traffic, particularly on the winding, cedar-shaded Springs Road, has increased, and there are more houses fronting the route than when the affluent industrialists came largely from New York for the joy of the hunt, they would easily recognize the historic Springs Valley rural landscape that they envisioned and shaped. Their dream of the perfect country retreat remains preserved through the continuation of the horse industry, foxhunting and agriculture, largely by the same sort of gentleman farmer. The stone fences with jumping alcoves, the paneled fields, most of their state-of-the-art stables, and all of their celebrated mansions stand in a virtually unaltered setting. Few rural areas are so rich in well-preserved properties that appear eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places, such as Elway Hall, Ridgelea, Clovelly, Clovercroft, The Grove, Canterbury, Woodbourne, Ashland, the van Roijen House, Waverly, Leeton Hill, the Col. Lewis Porter Place and the Warrenton Country School. Considering the military activities during the Civil War, the number of water-powered mills and several identified ruins and other sites, the historic area has the promise for future archaeology. Sites such as the Minter-Spilman Mill and areas around Fauquier White Sulphur Springs hold potentially significant information for the district’s industrial history and for the Civil War conflict in 1862, respectively. Properties such as Clovelly and Waverly have already yielded preliminary indications of the military engagement, though further work is needed to address these topics adequately. Taken with the horse industry theme and the development of the African American hamlet of Turnbull, the Civil War activities and history of Fauquier White Sulphur Springs greatly enhance the historic significance of the Springs Valley Rural Historic District.

**ENDNOTES**

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<sup>1</sup> Correspondence from Gen. Robert E. Lee on the Rappahannock River to His Excellency President Davis, 23 August 1862, *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 3 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885), 940-41.

<sup>2</sup> Fauquier County Will Book 40, Page 78, Last Will and Testament of Lewis Porter, 23 April 1877, recorded 27 January 1891.

<sup>3</sup> Cheryl H. Shepherd, “North Wales” National Register Nomination 030-0093, 21 December 1998, Section 8: 17.

<sup>4</sup> Charles E. Kemper, “The History of Germantown,” *Bulletin No. 2 Fauquier Historical Society, Warrenton, Virginia* (Richmond: Old Dominion Press, Inc., July 1922), 127-31; Northern Neck Grant Book A, Page 125, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Jacob Holtzclaw, 496 acres on the south side of Broad Run in Stafford County, 9 February 1724.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 114

<sup>5</sup> Northern Neck Grant Book C, Page 110, Thomas Lord Fairfax to George Williams Jr. and Richard Williams, 798 acres in King George County (as this portion was situated then) on the branches of Great Run adjoining Hooe and John Kemper, 20 February 1730; Northern Neck Grant Book S, Page 194, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Martin Pickett, 798 acres in Fauquier County formerly granted to George Williams Junior and Richard Williams and escheated from them, 15 November 1786; Northern Neck Grant Book B, Page 50, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Jno., Peter and Herman Kemper, 264 acres on the branches of Great Run beginning at the corner of John Hoe and Col. Thomas Lee, 4 March 1726; Northern Neck Grant Book E, Page 408, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Henri, Catherina and Maria Kemper, son and daughters of John Kemper, 362 acres on both sides of a branch of the Rappahannock River commonly called the Great Run, adjoining Col. Lee and the heirs of Richard Buckner, dec'd.

<sup>6</sup> Cazenove Gardner Lee Jr., *Lee Chronicle; Studies of the Early Generations of the Lees of Virginia* (New York, Vantage Press, 1957), 63, 129; Northern Neck Grant Book E, Page 490, Thomas Lord Fairfax to William Settle, 507 acres on Barrows Run adjoining Charles Morgan, Thomas Welsh and others, 30 July 1742; Thomas Lord Fairfax to Charles Morgan Jr., 341 acres on the north branches of Great Run adjoining Ayers, Williams and Morgan, 4 September 1741; Northern Neck Grant Book A, Page 77, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Charles Morgan, 425 acres on the Great Run of the Rappahannock, 26 September 1724, Northern Neck Grant Book E, Page 491, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Isaac Settle, 370 acres on the north branch of the Rappahannock River and on both sides of the run known by the name of Barrows Run, 31 July 1742; Kemper, 127-33. Note: Secondary resources have reported that Barrows Run received its name from Col. Edward Barrow who was granted the future Canterbury tract by Lord Fairfax. While the Barrows owned proprietary land granted by Lord Fairfax, the tracts lie southwest of the Springs Valley and across the Rappahannock, which accounts for the name of Barrows Run. Col. Edward Barrow's November 1717 grant for 300 acres between the mouth of the Golden or Broad Run and a poison field where an Indian Town formerly stood was immediately canceled by proprietary agent T. L. Lee (NN Grant Book 5, Page 177.)

<sup>7</sup> Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Road Series: 1774-001 Petition of William Allason; 1771-002 Petition of Joseph Holtzclaw; 1775-007 Petition of William Allason to turn the Main Road leading through his plantation; 1795-007 Road Petition of Charles Kemper for leave to turn the road from Fauquier Courthouse to Culpeper Courthouse; H. C. Groome, *Fauquier During the Proprietorship* (Richmond, Virginia, 1927, Reprint, Baltimore, Maryland: Clearfield Company, Inc. for Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1989), 191-214; Lee Moffett, *The Diary of Court House Square: Warrenton, Virginia, USA* (Revised Edition. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996), 2-6.

<sup>8</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8: 19; Allason, David and William Allason Papers 1722-1847, Letter Books 1757-1793, Day Book 1757-1759, Ledgers 1-3 1769-1791. Richmond, Virginia: Virginia State Library Accession 13, Microfilm Reels 1361-1382; Fauquier County Chancery Suit, 1807-038 Horton, *John Peyton vs. Rose, Robert & wife Mary Seymore Hall Allason Rose*.

<sup>9</sup> Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers Mill Series, 1807-002 and 1808-003 Edward Settle Ad Quod Damnum for water gristmill on Barrows Run; Keith Family Papers 1710-1865, Deed of Sale Robert E. Lee and Margaret S. Lee, his wife to Isham Keith, 10 A. 1 R. 34 P. with a mill and races on Great Run adjoining Charles Kemper and Peter A. Hitt, 10 September 1836.

<sup>10</sup> Allason Papers, Ledger Book 3, Folio 218, Reel 1374, contract with Jarvis Adams and Adam Wood to dig the cellar, 5 September 1776; builder's contract with stonemason Ninan Wyse for building "a stone house 56 feet long and 36 feet wide outside to outside two stories high above ground with 4 fireplaces on each and 2 in the cellar," 1 October 1777; Reel 1366, William Allason's letter to brother David complaining about the tardiness of supplies, 17 February 1796; Reel 1368 Letter from Jan and Allason's daughter Polly at North Wales to Dear Sir, 4 September 1796.

<sup>11</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 59, Page 785, Henry W. Ashton and wife Anna A. to Charles Kemper Trustee, that part of Ashley farm of the said Henry W. and Anna A. Ashton constituting the eastern portion of said farm containing 150 acres and including the dwelling and out-houses, 21 August 1865; Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8:20.

<sup>12</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 120, Page 379, Lucien Keith, Special Commissioner in Wyeth vs. Horner and Alice F. Meade to Ellen H. Wyeth, 150 acres as described in Deed Book 59, Page 785, 9 April 1920; Fauquier County Deed Book 129, Page 223, Floyd and wife Sara Wyeth Floyd to Ellen Horner of St. Joseph, Missouri, 150 acres, 20 September 1926; Fauquier County Deed Book 134, Page 112, Ellen Horner Wyeth, widow, to Emily Whitney Briggs, 147 ½ acres named Hooewood, 15 October 1929; Fauquier County Deed Book 283, page 410, Helen Whitney Gibson to Commonwealth of Virginia, 147 ½ acres known as Hooewood, 18 October 1872.

<sup>13</sup> Carter, Foster, Mrs. "The Cottage," Oldest House on Canterbury Farm," Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory, 7 January 1937, Richmond: Library of Virginia: Fauquier County Deed Book 60, Page 397, William Beale to L. F. Weber, 1867; Deed Book 104, Page 157, L. F. Weber to Belle Weber, 1909.

<sup>14</sup> Mark O'Donnell, owner of Clovelly, formerly called Cedar Grove, telephone interview, 29 July 2006.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 115

<sup>15</sup> Francis Laimbeer, owner of Felton Lea in 1988-2003, telephone interview, 21 August 2006; Fauquier County Deed Book 76, Page 455, Daniel A. Grimsley to J. Willie Timberlake, 252 ½ acres near the intersection of the Foxville and Bealeton roads, 16 March 1886; Fauquier County Deed Book 76, Page 471, Joseph Jennings and wife to J. W. Timberlake, 18 acres on Great Run, 16 March 1886; Fauquier County Deed Book 143, Page 185, Federal Land Bank of Baltimore to James W. Timberlake and wife Ethel, 116 acres on Foxville Road, 1 November 1933.

<sup>16</sup> W. M. Paxton, *The Marshall Family* (Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co., 1885), 53; J. A. C. Keith, unpublished essays, 64.

<sup>17</sup> W. J. Hanback Papers, Godwin, Thompson & Patterson, Architects, 28 West 44 Street, New York, New York, "Specifications of the Labor and Materials Required for the Additions and Alterations to the Residence at Woodbourne The Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Friendly Warrenton, Virginia," 10, 8 February 1938. The architects requested that the stone for the new 1938 south wing be taken from the quarry on Woodbourne, the source of the stone for the old house.

<sup>18</sup> Keith Family Papers 1710-1865, Mss1k2694a84 Articles of Agreement, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>19</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 157, Page 22, Nancy Carr Dorman and husband F. W. Dorman to Herman F. Scholtz and wife Mabel C., 498.9 acres known as Woodbourne, 3 April 1945. Nancy Dorman was previously Mrs. Edward Friendly.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., correspondence in Mss1k2694a; Keith essays, 65-66.

<sup>21</sup> Robert E. Lee and wife Margaret G. to Isham Keith, 10 A. 1 R. 34 P. on Great Run up the mill race and sixteen feet on both sides adjoining Charles Kemper in Keith Family Papers; Lee Moffett, *Water Powered Mills of Fauquier County* (Warrenton, Virginia: Lee Moffett, 1972?), 104; Fauquier County Deed Book 47, Page 428, Isham Keith and wife Julia to Bartimeus B. Putnam, 10 acres on Great Run up the millrace and sixteen feet on both sides, 11 October 1848; Fauquier County Deed Book 47, Page 425, Deed of Trust Bartimeus B. Putnam to Isham Keith Trustee, 10 acres on Great Run up the millrace and sixteen feet on both sides in trust; Fauquier County Deed Book 57, Page 519, Trustees Sale of Valuable Mill Property to Isham Keith, 3 January 1859.

<sup>22</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 58, Page 477, Isham Keith and wife Julia to John T. James, Trustee and Malinda Minter, wife of William J. Minter, all of the Putnam Mill Property in trust for the sole benefit of said Malinda Minter, 24 April 1860; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1860, 1880.

<sup>23</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 82, Page 71, John T. James Trustee for Malinda Minter wife of William J. Minter et al to E. C. Cartzendafner, Minter's Mill Property containing 10 A. 1 R. 34 P., 9 May 1891; Fauquier County Deed Book 92, Page 21, E. C. Cartzendafner to Lewis Coverston, Minter's Mill on 9 A. 1 R. 34 P. minus 2 acres sold to Samuel A. Appleton, 1 November 1900; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1900; Fauquier County Deed Book 94, Page 64, George R. Coverston to John S. Rector and Joseph T. Rector, 31 December 1902; Moffett, 104.

<sup>24</sup> "Map of parts of Fauquier, Prince William, and Rappahannock counties, Virginia." 186\_ Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress; "Map of Popes [sic] campaign in northern Virginia, August 1862," <[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map\\_item.pl](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl)>; Cindy McLeod, "The Grove," Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey, September 1978; Fauquier County Deed Book 45, Page 356, Memorandum of John Chapman in 1846 instructing that his daughter Georgiana A. Chapman was to have all of his land exclusive of her future husbands; Fauquier County Will Book 32, Page 7, Last Will and Testament of Dr. Alexander Chapman; Fauquier County Land Tax Records for Georgiana A. Bleight, 1847-56.

<sup>25</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County Agricultural Schedule, 1850.

<sup>26</sup> *Six Weeks in Fauquier; being the substance of a series of familiar letters, illustrating the scenery, localities, medicinal virtues, and general characteristics of the White Sulphur Springs, at Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia; written in 1838 to a gentleman in New England; by a visiter [sic]* (New York: Samuel Colman, 1839), 14-15; Frederick William Franck, "The Virginia Legislature at the Fauquier Springs in 1849," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 58 (1950): 68; Louise Lewis, "Old Rowdy House," Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory.

<sup>27</sup> *Six Weeks in Fauquier*, 24; Letter from John Marshall at Oak Hill to William McNish, Esq, 24 November 1843 in Section 18, Mss1K2694a147 of Keith Family Papers, 1710-1865, Mss1K2694a, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia. The grandson of Chief Justice John Marshall expressed regret at the delayed payment for the expenses of his sisters Ann and Margaret who stayed at the Springs during the past summer. His payment also covered one servant with his brother Lewis's family.

<sup>28</sup> Kimberly J. Largent. "The Life of Mary Custis Lee." History Articles. <<http://3history.osu.edu/world/articles/ArticleView.cfm?AID=67>>

<sup>29</sup> *Six Weeks in Fauquier*, 13-14.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

---

Section 8 Page 116

---

<sup>30</sup> Ibid., 17, 19, 20, 35-39.

<sup>31</sup> G. Harrison Orians, "The Origin of the Ring Tournament in the United States," *The Maryland Historical Society Magazine* 36 (September 1941): 262-277; Cheryl H. Shepherd, "Morven" National Register Nomination 030-0864, 5 January 2001, Section 8:12; "The Tournament at the Fauquier springs took place . . .," *The Alexandria Gazette*, 9 September 1854.

<sup>32</sup> Franck, 66-71.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., 69-73.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., 76.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., 82-83.

<sup>36</sup> *The Alexandria Gazette*, May 1861; John Edward Armstrong, "Extracts from the Personal Diary of John Edward Armstrong," 24.

<sup>37</sup> Correspondence from Gen. Robert E. Lee on the Rappahannock River to His Excellency President Davis, 23 August 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 3, 940-41.

<sup>38</sup> "Reports of Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia of operations August 13 – September 2 [1862]," 8 June 1863, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885), 551-52.

<sup>39</sup> "Operations in Northern Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, March 17 – September 2, 1862, Report of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of the operations of the Army of Virginia June 26 – September 2," *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 10, 12-13, 21.

<sup>40</sup> "No. 3, Report of Colonel John Beardsley, Ninth New York Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade of operations August 10-September 5," dated 13 September 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 270-71.

<sup>41</sup> Correspondence from F. Siegel, near Waterloo Bridge, to Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff, 25 August 1862 – 1:40 a.m., *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 63.

<sup>42</sup> "Lee's Report, 8 June 1863, 552-53; Stonewall Jackson's report of operations of his command August 15 – September 5, 1862 to Gen. Robert E. Lee, Headquarters, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, 27 April 1863, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 642; Capt. Wm. W. Blackford, Corp of Engineers, "Map of Cavalry Expedition to Catlett's Sta. Major General Stuart Comm'd'g, 22 August 1862," Maj. George B. Davis, U. S. Army, et al, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*, Compiled by Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d U. S. Infantry (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895; New York: Barnes & Noble Publishing Company, 2003), 87.

<sup>43</sup> Correspondence from Major-General John Pope to Major-General Sigel, 23 August 1862 – 7:15 a.m., Letter from Major-General John Pope to Major-General Banks, 23 August 1862, 7:35 p.m., *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 61.

<sup>44</sup> Lee's Report, 8 June 1863, 553.

<sup>45</sup> Correspondence of Major-General F. J. Porter to Generals Morrell and Sykes, 24 August 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 3, 651; Jackson's Report, 27 April 1863, 642.

<sup>46</sup> "Report of Lt. Col. R. L. Walker, CS Army commanding Artillery Battalion, of operations August 24-September 2, 1862," dated 1 March 1863, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 1 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1885), 673.

<sup>47</sup> "Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Second or Light Division, of operations August 20 – September 2," 25 February 1863, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 670.

<sup>48</sup> General Orders No. 8 from the Headquarters of the Third Army Corps, Warrenton, by command of Major-General McDowell, 25 August 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 3, 657-58; Correspondence from Major-General John Pope to Major-General Halleck, 24 August 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 64.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

---

Section 8 Page 117

---

<sup>49</sup> Correspondence of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, Headquarters Army of Virginia, to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, 24 August 1862 – 3:45 p.m., *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 64.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Map of Popes [sic] campaign in northern Virginia, August 1862. <[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map\\_item.pl](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/map_item.pl)>.

<sup>52</sup> Brenda Alexander Juby of Waverly, 8123 Springs Road, telephone interview by author, 6 February 2006; Mark O'Donnell of Clovelly, 8669-8671 Springs Road, telephone interview by author, 29 July 2006; Keith essays, 68.

<sup>53</sup> Correspondence of Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell to Maj.-Gen. John Pope, 3:30 p.m., received 26 August 1862, *Official Record*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 67-68.

<sup>54</sup> Report of Col. John Beardsley, 13 September 1862, 271.

<sup>55</sup> "Report of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, [sic] U. S. Army, commanding First Corp, Army of Virginia, of operations along the Rappahannock and the battles of Groveton and Bull Run," 16 September 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 264.

<sup>56</sup> Sigel's Report, 16 September 1862, 262-264, Jackson's Report, 27 April 1863, 642-43.

<sup>57</sup> Gen. Irvin McDowell, Warrenton, to Major-General Pope, 26 August 1862, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, part 2, 348.

<sup>58</sup> Report of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, 3 September 1862, 12, 13 and 15; Report of Maj. Gen. John Pope, 27 January 1863, 33-34; McDowell to Pope, 3:30 p.m., received 26 August 1862, 67-68.

<sup>59</sup> Pope's Report, 27 January 1863, 34. Pope did not provide the actual count of his losses. He started with 40,000 men after the battle of Cedar Mountain. His tally on August 27<sup>th</sup> is 54,500 (page 34), but he was reinforced after August 18<sup>th</sup>, and this author could not find that number clearly stated for all divisions to calculate the losses.

<sup>60</sup> "The White Sulphur Springs, Near Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Virginia." E. B. Moore, Proprietor (White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Virginia, ca. 1895, brochure), 5; *The True Index* Editorial, 20 April 1867. The quote is from the brochure, not *The True Index*.

<sup>61</sup> G. Robert Lee, Warrenton House owner, <[blee@vofonline.org](mailto:blee@vofonline.org)> (7 August 2006) RE: Civil War artifacts, personal email to <[cherylshepherd24@aol.com](mailto:cherylshepherd24@aol.com)> (7 August 2006); Stan Cohen, *Historic Springs of the Virginias: A Pictorial History* (1981; revised reprint, Charleston, West Virginia: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1997), 48-49. Cohen called the building struck by a shell, the Norfolk House, while the earlier 1839 report by a visitor in *Six Weeks in Fauquier*, etc., provided the Norfolk Place identity.

<sup>62</sup> "Report of Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps," December 2, 1862, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 21 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), 4.

<sup>63</sup> Correspondence of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Headquarters, Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia to [Gen. R. E. Lee: ?], 6 October 1863, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 52, part 1, supplement (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898), 772-779; "Report of Lt. Col. John Shac Green, 6<sup>th</sup> Va. Cavalry," 23 October 1863, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 12, 467-68; Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Report of the operations of my command from October 9, 1863, when it advanced from the Rapidan, to October 20, 1863, when it re-crossed the Rappahannock," *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 29, part 1 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890), 445-46; Lt. Col. H. P. Jones, "No. 97. Report of Brigadier General Armistead L. Long, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery," 30 January 1864, *Official Records*, 1<sup>st</sup> ser., vol. 29, part 1, 417; Correspondence to Capt. C. C. Suydam, Assistant Adjutant General from Brig.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg, 28 October 1863, 1<sup>st</sup> ser. vol. 29, part 1, 356-59.

<sup>64</sup> "Losses Sustained by me and injuries done me by the Federal Army in the months of May, June, July, August and November 1862," Keith Family Papers, 1710-1865, Mss1K2694a, Section 14, Folder 98, Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>65</sup> Eugene M. Scheel, *The Civil War in Fauquier* (Warrenton, Virginia: The Fauquier National Bank, 1985), 31.

<sup>66</sup> Keith's list of losses to the Federal army.

<sup>67</sup> Keith's Essays, 67-68.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 118

<sup>68</sup> M. Louise Evans, *The Fauquier Democrat*, 23 September 1948.

<sup>69</sup> *The Solid South*, 25 October 1877; M. Louise Evans, *An Old Timer in Warrenton and Fauquier County* (Warrenton: Virginia Publishing Company, 1955), 26-27; *The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs . . . An old popular watering place. Plan of its Reorganization. Summer resort and Sanitarium Topographical map of park. Cottage and villa sites in fee simple* (Washington: W. H. & O. H. Morrison, 1878), 3-14.

<sup>70</sup> Decree of 9 September 1895 in Fauquier County Chancery Suit, Clerk's Loose Papers Chancery Series, 1899-012 *Blackwell, E. S., etc. vs. Smith, A. G.'s Executor*; "Annual Announcement for 1896-'7 and Catalogue of Bethel Military Academy, Fauquier County, Va. 1895-'96," front and back covers only and two other un-cited pages that do not appear to have a relationship to the catalog from file of G. Robert Lee, Warrenton, Virginia; John T. Toler, "Life at 'The Springs' and Return to Old Bethel," *News and Notes from The Fauquier Historical Society*, vol. 18: 2, Warrenton, Virginia; 1-4; "The White Sulphur Springs . . .," 1-32.

<sup>71</sup> M. Louise Evans, "Glamorous History of Fauquier Springs Recalled," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 23 September 1948.

<sup>72</sup> "Fauquier County Bicentennial 1759-1959" Program; Kroman, Erasmus Helm Jr., *Chronicles of a Virginia Family; The Klomans of Warrenton* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1991), 97.

<sup>73</sup> Receipt of Finks & Caldwell for cultivating fields of Georgiana Blight, \$47 from 29 October 1870 through 24 April 1871, Memorandum of Agreement between John A. Spilman and Richard Cooper, 27 June 1871, Commissioners' Sale notice in Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers Chancery Series, 1872-052 *Benjamin Sedwick vs. Georgiana Bleight*.

<sup>74</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 61, Page 503, John M. Forbes, James V. Brooke and James Keith, Commissioners in the Chancery cause *Keith vs. Keith* to Charles H. Tavenner, 387-¾ stone-fenced acres, 27 September 1869; Fauquier County Land Tax Records Isham Keith and Charles H. Tavenner, 1866-1872; "List of Real Estate belonging to Charles H. Tavenner," Fauquier County Chancery Suit, 1892-017 *Edwin C. Brown vs. Charles H. Tavenner*; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County Population Schedule, 1860.

<sup>75</sup> "Sale of a Valuable Farm in Fauquier," Public Auction Notice for Monday, 23 October 1871, *Brown vs. Tavenner*.

<sup>76</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 1875-76, Page 263, James Keith and wife to John A. Spilman Trustee for Eliza C. Spilman wife of Edward M. Spilman, 250 acres being a portion of the land purchased by said Keith in *Brown vs. Tavenner*, 13 December 1875.

<sup>77</sup> Effie Fox of 8408 Turnbull Road, interview by author, 3 December 2005; M. Louise Evans, "The Dell sold to Capt. Fox by Adm. Libby," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 21 July 1955.

<sup>78</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 61, Page 326-28, John M. Forbes, James V. Brooke and James Keith, Commissioners in *Keith vs. Keith*, to James W. James, Elway, 31 May 1869; James W. James to Joseph D. Bethune, formerly the property of Isham Keith known as Elway, 31 May 1869; Fauquier County Deed Book 61, Page 402, Joseph D. Bethune and wife Mary to James N. Bethune, formerly the property of Isham Keith known as Elway, 28 July 1869; "Biography of Thomas Bethune also known as Thomas Wiggins – Blind Tom," <<http://www.twainquotes.com/archangels.html>>, 1-2.

<sup>79</sup> Thomas Bethune biography, 4-5.

<sup>80</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 66, Page 331, William H. Payne, Special Commissioner in *Keith vs. Bashaw* to Joseph D. Bethune, 246 acres on the Warrenton and Springs Turnpike, 28 December 1874; Fauquier County Deed Book 68, Page 111, J. D. Bethune to E. F. Kroman, for a house and lot on Main Street to J. D. Bethune, exchanged for all that farm known as Maple Spring containing 246 acres, 17 October 1876; Erasmus Helm Kroman Jr., *Chronicles of a Virginia Family; The Klomans of Warrenton* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 1991), 92-93.

<sup>81</sup> Thomas Bethune biography, 5; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County Population Schedule, 1870; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers Chancery Series, Deed of Trust in Deed Book 74, Page 404, James N. Bethune to A. D. Payne, Trustee, 309 ¾ acres where the said Jas. N. Bethune resides, 4 January 1894, Decree of 2 September 1887 in 1900-065 *Edward C. Turner vs. James K. Bethune*; Kroman Chronicles, 98-99.

<sup>82</sup> Shepherd, "The Oaks," Section 8:14-15; Armstrong Diary Extracts, 2.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, 8:15, *Petersburg Index Appeal*, "Republican-Readjuster Mass Meeting," 16 September 1881.

<sup>84</sup> Shepherd, "The Oaks," 8:15; *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 September 1881.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, Shepherd, 8: 16, 26.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 119

<sup>86</sup> Advertisement: "Innis Hill Stock and Poultry Farm, Warrenton, VA," *Warrenton, Virginian*, 25 October 1894.

<sup>87</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 5, Page 511-512, Lease of 272 acres adjoining John Kamper and Jacob Kamper, 28 March 1774; Eugene M. Scheel, Scheel, *The Guide to Fauquier: A Survey of The Architecture and History of a Virginia County with 15 Walking Tours of Towns and Villages* (Warrenton, Virginia: Fauquier County Bicentennial Commission and Board of Supervisors, 1976), 11; Fauquier County Deed Book 35, Page 356, Samuel Porter to Lewis Porter, 39 acres being a portion of the land called the Turnbull tract; Fauquier County Will Book 40, Page 78. Writing his will in 1877, Lewis Porter noted that the land he was leaving to his wife first and his son after her death was in Turnbull.

<sup>88</sup> Lewis M. Porter, American Civil War Soldiers Record, enlisted 15 May 1862 as Private in Company K, 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Virginia, Confederacy, Distinguished Service <<http://search.ancestry.com>>; Fauquier County Deed Book 35, Page 356; Fauquier County Will Book A, Page 84, Last Will and Testament of Martin Porter, 1 April 1835, 9 April 1835; Fauquier County Deed Book 35, Page 376, William Porter, James and Ann Kirkman, Mary Porter, Elizabeth Porter, Sam Porter, John Porter and George Nelson to Lewis Porter, part of the tract on which Martin Porter resided at the time of his death and being the same devised to his wife Agnes and son Lewis containing 400 acres, 9 September 1835.

<sup>89</sup> Fauquier County Will Book 40, Page 78.

<sup>90</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia Population Schedule, 1880.

<sup>91</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 71, Page 295, Lewis Porter to the Trustees of Old School Baptist Church, 22 December 1880.

<sup>92</sup> Louise Lewis, "Barrows Run Church," Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory, Richmond, Library of Virginia; Fauquier County Chancery Suit, 1897-065 Barrows Run Baptist Church Petition, 23 October 1896.

<sup>93</sup> Fauquier County Will Book 40, Page 78.

<sup>94</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 82, Page 364, Division of Col. Lewis Porter's Land, 23 May 1891, 18 September 1891.

<sup>95</sup> U. S. Census Bureau, Fauquier County Population Schedules, 1900-1930.

<sup>96</sup> Dolly Porter's Granddaughter, Martha Jackson of Turnbull, interview by author at her home, 3 November 2005; Research Papers of Alice Birney Robert, current owner of the Col. Lewis Porter Place, now called Sleeping Fox.

<sup>97</sup> J. Schedler, "Map of Culpeper County with parts of Madison, Rappahannock, and Fauquier counties, Virginia" (Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Bureau of Topographical Engineers, 186\_); "Map of parts of Fauquier, Prince William, and Rappahannock counties, Virginia," 186\_ (Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, Stephenson's Civil War Maps, 1989).

<sup>98</sup> Fauquier County Will Book A, Page 84; Fauquier County Will Book 24, Page 461, Last Will and Testament of Samuel Porter, 28 May 1853, 25 July 1853. The will identifies Lewis Porter as his brother; Fauquier County Will Book 22, Page 171, Last Will and Testament of Agnes Porter, 19 December 1848, 28 January 1850; Fauquier County Will Book 40, Page 78; Fauquier County Deed Book 68, Page 271.

<sup>99</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia 1930.

<sup>100</sup> Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers Chancery Series, 1899-042 *Petition of First Springs Colored Baptist Church*, 16 December 1899.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Isabel van Meter Gaskins, "Fauquier County in War Time; A Community History." [n.p. 192\_], 30.

<sup>103</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 103, Page 432, George H. Rector et al to J. D. Varner, A. O. Weedon et al Trustees of Centre School District, a 3-acre lot on the east side of the Turnpike leading from Warrenton to Fauquier White Sulphur Springs about six miles from the town, 21 January 1910; Joan Marshall, owner and resident of 8329 Turnbull Road, interview by author, 27 January 2006; Martha Jackson, 28 January 2006; Eugene M. Scheel, Map of Fauquier County, 1996.

<sup>104</sup> Joan Marshall, 27 January 2006.

<sup>105</sup> M. Louise Evans, "Old Country Clubs Were Scenes of Much Gayety," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 10 February 1949; *The Washington Post*, "Chevy Chase School for Girls," 15 September 1904, 18 October 1904; Fauquier County Deed Book 99, Page 389, William H. Gaines to Lea M. Bouligny, 13.14 acres of land on Lees Ridge fronting on the north side of the Warrenton and Springs Turnpike, 1 April 1907; U. S. Bureau of the Census, District of Columbia Population Schedule, 1910.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 120

<sup>106</sup> *The Washington Post*, "Warrenton Country School," 2 August 1915, 26 September 1915, Classified section.

<sup>107</sup> John A. Milner Associates, "Phase IA Archaeological Assessment and Phase I Historic Architectural Assessment of Warrenton Training Center, Station A, Fauquier County, Virginia," August 1995, 1, 5; Virginia Winnmill Livingstone Armstrong, *Gone Away* With the Winmills (Fechy, Switzerland: Virginia Winnmill Livingstone Armstrong, 1977), 114.

<sup>108</sup> Armstrong, 114; Hope Wallach Porter, interview by author at Hopefield, Warrenton, Virginia, 17 March 2006.

<sup>109</sup> W. F. Hanback and W. J. Hanback, Builders, Proposal and Contract to T. Lindsey Fitch to "build your house complete," 29 May 1926, W. J. Hanback, Builder Papers, 1926-1988, Cheryl Hanback Shepherd, Warrenton, Virginia.

<sup>110</sup> *The Washington Post*, 2 August 1915, 4 August 1915, 26 September 1915, Classified section. The 2 August 1915 advertisement includes a picture of the Warrenton Country School showing the smaller four-bay-wide first school building known as the cottage.

<sup>111</sup> W. J. Hanback Ledger Book 1927-1929, 32-37, 80, 122-124, 126 and 139; Letter from Edna Rhodes Fitch on Warrenton Country School stationery to "My dear Mr. Hanback, Miss Bouligny is planning to build an addition to the Main House this Summer. Although the plans are not yet finished we would like if possible to give you this work, and hope that you will reserve some time for us," 16 March 1927; D. P. Wood & Co. invoices "Miss Bouligny Job" lumber, building materials and hardware sold to W. F. Hanback and W. J. Hanback, 1926-1928.

<sup>112</sup> The two dormitories flanking the gymnasium were not specifically referenced in the work orders and statements on the Bouligny job in the builders' papers. Yet, they appear contemporary to the gymnasium construction and the connecting classroom wings. The great distance between the east and west dormitories without the gym attachment suggests that they were not built when Mlle. Bouligny's first campus building and residence was constructed in circa 1915.

<sup>113</sup> Thomas C. Jester, ed. *Twentieth-Century Building Materials History and Conservation* (New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1995) 1-2.

<sup>114</sup> Telephone conversation regarding new landscaping research on the Warrenton Country School, John Milner Associates, 3 November 2006.

<sup>115</sup> Lee Moffett, *The Diary of Court House Square: Warrenton, Virginia, USA* (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996), 29.

<sup>116</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 132, Page 484, William H. Weber and wife Ruth to Lea M. Bouligny, 100 acres on the east side of the Warrenton-Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Road adjoining Randolph, Weber and others according to a 11 February 1929 survey and plat, 1 March 1929; Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers Chancery Series, 1897-060 *Robinson vs. Forbes*; Sally Spilman Tufts interview, 24 January 2006.

<sup>117</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia Population Schedule, 1930.

<sup>118</sup> Milner, 5.

<sup>119</sup> Stuart E. Brown, Jr., *Virginia Baron: The Story of Thomas 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Fairfax* (Berryville, Virginia: Chesapeake Book Company, 1965), 161-62; Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8:20.

<sup>120</sup> Fauquier County Charter Book 1, Page 20, Warrenton Hunt Club Charter, 17 September 1889.

<sup>121</sup> A. Henry Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, *Hunting in the United States and Canada* (Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., 1928), 38, 265-66; "Jericho Turnpike," *Fortune* 2, no. 5 (November 1930): 52-53; Kitty Slater, *The Hunt Country of America Then and Now*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Upperville, Virginia: Virginia Reel, Inc., 1997) 20, 30; Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8:20.

<sup>122</sup> *Fortune*, 4.

<sup>123</sup> Paul Mellon with John Baskett, *Reflections in a Silver Spoon* (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1992), 151, 258-59; Charles E. Brownell, Calder Loth, William M. S. Rasmussen and Richard Guy Wilson, *The Making of Virginia Architecture* (Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992), 87; Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:21.

<sup>124</sup> "Use for Abandoned Farms," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 22 April 1931.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 121

<sup>125</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia 1900-1930; Elizabeth Gookin <elizabethgookin@yahoo.com> (2 August 2006), Turnbull names, personal email to <cherylshepherd24@aol.com>; Martha Jackson of Turnbull, 3 November 2005; D. Harcourt Lees, Jr. of Blackrock, interview by author, 12 December 2005.

<sup>126</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 71, Page 482, John Murray Forbes and wife to Robert William Neilson, 105 acres known as the racetrack field adjoining the lands of Kemper and Ashton, 20 May 1881.

<sup>127</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 101 Page 471, Glen Burnie Farms Inc of Warrenton. to Edward M. Weld of New York, 105 acres on the south side of the Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs Turnpike formerly deeded by John M. Forbes to R. W. Neilson who conveyed the property to J. Temple Gwathmey in 1905 and from him to Glen Burnie Farms, Inc. in 1905, 14 November 1908; Fauquier County Deed Book 110, Page 452, Henry Ashton of Fauquier County to Edward M. Weld of the City of New York, all that certain tract of land known as North Wales containing about 300 acres, 2 March 1914.

<sup>128</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales" 8:21; Little and Browne Ledger Book 1916-1920, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, Massachusetts; Harry S. Page, *Between the Flags; The Recollections of a Gentleman Rider* (New York: Dereydale Press, 1929), 152, 157, 183-184; *The Fauquier Democrat*, 26 April 1951.

<sup>129</sup> Obituary, J. Temple Gwathmey, *The New York Times*, 13 June 1924.

<sup>130</sup> Mrs. Carter Foster, . . . Oldest House on Canterbury, 2.

<sup>131</sup> *Ibid.*, Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Series, Bill of Complaint of Louis F. Weber, 1 March 1905 and Dismissal, January 1906 in 1906-009 *Louis F. Weber vs. Ellis L. Miller*. Weber asked Miller to take down trees from the timber tract on Beale Farm at the entrance opposite Bob Marshall for the purpose of cutting framing and sheathing for a house that he wanted to build near his residence. This timber tract appears to lie at the northeast corner of Canterbury surrounding the site of Barrows Run Baptist Church where the Marshall house has stood north of the boundary since the Civil War, according to maps. There are no existing circa 1905 dwellings near Settledown/Weber Cottage. Since J. Temple Gwathmey told *The Fauquier Democrat* (3 June 1916) that he built "several tenant houses," it does not appear that Weber constructed the desired secondary dwelling.

<sup>132</sup> "Mrs. Slater Weds J. T. Gwathmey," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 3 June 1916; Hay Hardy, "Canterbury A Palatial Estate," *Virginia Sportsman; Country Living in Virginia* (September-October 2004): 61.

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, "A Forward Movement by Fauquier County Farmers," *The Remington Booster*, 4 December 1916.

<sup>134</sup> Hardy, "Canterbury A Palatial Estate," 61; "Canterbury Farms, The Warrenton, Va., Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Peirce," *Country Life* (March 1936): 40; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955* (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997), 458; Cindy MacLeod, "Canterbury," 30-0345, Virginia Landmarks Commission Survey, September 1978. Ms. MacLeod cites the architectural plans for providing the date, suggesting they passed down through the owners. George W. Offutt, III was the owner during her survey. Michael Susik of Florida followed him, and the current temporary owners are Wendy and Jack Andrews of Middleburg, Virginia.

<sup>135</sup> Walcott & Work, Drawings and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University <[www.bsu.edu/cap/media/pdf/trowbridge--beals-images.pdf](http://www.bsu.edu/cap/media/pdf/trowbridge--beals-images.pdf)>.

<sup>136</sup> "Canterbury Farms . . .," 40; "Lake Forest Country Places XXIV: Mrs. Stanley Keith, 1315 North Lake Road," <<http://library.lakeforest.edu/special/keith.html>>; "Mellon Park," <[http://heritagelandscapes.org/management/mellon\\_park.htm](http://heritagelandscapes.org/management/mellon_park.htm)>.

<sup>137</sup> Local News, "One of the largest box trees ever . . . on Mr. E. M. Weld's estate," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 20 June 1920; "Canterbury Farms . . .," 43.

<sup>138</sup> Ludlow Valve & Mfg. Co. – Troy, NY, <<http://www.firehydrant.org/pictures/lv00.html>>; Hardy, 62; Shepherd, "The Oaks," Section 8: 21.

<sup>139</sup> "Canterbury Farms . . .," 39-45.

<sup>140</sup> *A Century of Foxhunting; The Warrenton Hunt 1887-1987* (Warrenton, Virginia: Warrenton Hunt, 1987), 25; Tufts interview, 12 September 2006.

<sup>141</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8:23-4.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 122

<sup>142</sup> Ibid.; Virginia Winmill Livingstone Armstrong, *"Gone Away" With the Winmills* (Fechy, Switzerland: Virginia Winmill Livingstone Armstrong, 1977), 105.

<sup>143</sup> Ibid.

<sup>144</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8:24; *The Fauquier Times-Democrat*, 14 January 1998; Kitty Slater, *The Hunt Country of America Then and Now*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Upperville: Virginia Reel, Inc., 1997), 138; Mellon, 229.

<sup>145</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:24; Fauquier County Deed Book 150, Page 432, Colonial Estates, Inc. to Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. of the Village of Kings Point, Nassau County, New York, 1,002.6-acre property known as North Wales, 19 May 1941; MacMillan Directory, *Who Was Who in America*, vol. 9 (Wilmette, Ill: Marquis Who's Who, 1985-1989), 69.

<sup>146</sup> *Vogue*, 15 April 1948, 104-109; Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:24.

<sup>147</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:25; D. Harcourt Lees, Jr. of Warrenton, interview by author, 8 June 1998. D. H. Lees & Company Insurance Files, Warrenton, Virginia.

<sup>148</sup> *The Fauquier Democrat*, "North Wales Termed 'Words Most Unusual,'" 4 January 1945; J. Willard Lineweaver of Warrenton, interview by author, 25 September 1998. Bill Lineweaver managed Chrysler's poultry city from 1948-49. Chrysler's produce was not only sold to Warrenton groceries but was packed in barrels of ice and shipped to the officer's club at Quantico Marine Base in Virginia and the Stork Club in New York City; Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:25. At the time of the submission of the National Register nomination for North Wales (NR 030-0093), oral history indicated that Poultry City was on Opal Road which is outside of the bounds owned by Michael Prentiss. However, later intensive court record research producing the full chain of title, an interview with Bill Lineweaver and the site visit confirmed that Poultry City is east of the North Wales equestrian center a good distance and is entered from a gate on North Wales Road. The ruin of the one boiler house is just inside the gate.

<sup>149</sup> *The Fauquier Democrat*, 4 January 1945; Nancy Lee of Middleburg, interview by author, 16 July 1998; *Vogue*, 104; Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:25.

<sup>150</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 154, Page 404, Robert Smith Heirs to Walter P. Chrysler Jr., 1 December 1943; Shepherd, "North Wales," Section 8:25, 8:31 n58.

<sup>151</sup> M. Louise Evans, "The Springs – Where Danced, Raced, Gamed The Greats and Near-Greats of a By-Gone Day," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 12 February 1953; Maury Fitzgerald, "Fauquier Springs Was Presidents Playground Before Civil War; Now Golf Course Adorns Battlefield," *The Washington Post*, 23 March 1964; "Fauquier Springs Country Club History," <<http://www.fauquiersprings.com/history.htm>>

<sup>152</sup> Lineweaver interview. Shortly before his death in 1988, Walter Chrysler explained why he sold North Wales to his friend Bill Lineweaver; Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:26.

<sup>153</sup> Shepherd, "North Wales," 8:26; "Fauquier County, Virginia Comprehensive Plan, 1992-2010," *The Fauquier Times-Democrat*, 7-21 January 1998.

<sup>154</sup> Kloman, 98, 106; West Virginia Archives and History, Johnson Newlon Camden, <<http://www.wvculture.org/history/businessandindustry/camdenjohnson03.html>>; Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman Obituary, *The Fauquier Democrat*, 24 April 1958.

<sup>155</sup> Hanback Papers, Spilman Job Elway Hall Farm, 1927-29; Ledger Book 1929-1932, "Bowden Barn June 22, 1929," 20-21; Shepherd, "The Oaks, Section 7:8.

<sup>156</sup> William Myzk, *The History & Origins of The Virginia Gold Cup Since 1922* (Warrenton: Piedmont Press, 1987), 68.

<sup>157</sup> Letters from W. H. Irwin Fleming, Architect, to W. J. Hanback, Builder, 29 January 1934 – 25 April 1934, cost figures and bills, Baldwin D. Spilman Job in Hanback Papers.

<sup>158</sup> U. S. Census Bureau, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1920-30; Sally Spilman Tufts telephone interview, 12 September 2006; Apple and Crabapple Diseases, Cedar-apple rust, Clemson University Extension Home and Garden Information Center, <<http://hgic.clemson.edu/factsheets/HGIC2000.htm>>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 123

<sup>159</sup> "British Ambassador Visits Young Refugees at Virginia Estate," *The Washington Post*, 6 September 1940; "The Duchess Returns," final installment of earlier newspaper reports on the Duchess of Windsor's visits to Warrenton, *The Fauquier Democrat*, 19 January 2000; "Two British Children, Veterans of Bombings, Find 'Excitement' at Washington Cathedral," *The Washington Post*, 5 July 1942; PR & C Batchelor, <pcbatch@waitrose.com> (15 February 2001) "Sir Christopher Leaver," Personal Email to <DonDoes@aol.com>.

<sup>160</sup> Tufts interview, 12 September 2006.

<sup>161</sup> "Mrs. Phoebe R. Spilman Bride," *The New York Times*, 14 December 1934; MacLeod, "The Grove," 030-0339, September 1978; "Society – Miss Betty Grove . . . is spending the week with Miss Lindsay Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waddy B. Wood, at their country place at Warrenton, Va.," *The Washington Post*, 28 September 1919; Cindy MacLeod and Richard Cote, "Leeton Forest," 030-0308, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey, 1978, 1985.

<sup>162</sup> "Noted Architect Has Perpetuated Washington's Finest Traditions," *The Washington Post*, ca. 1925; The Papers of Waddy B. Wood, Project List, Washington, D. C. Library of Congress.

<sup>163</sup> Tufts interview, 12 September 2006.

<sup>164</sup> *A Century of Foxhunting*, 25, 49.

<sup>165</sup> L. G. Linnard, Landscape Architect to Rev. Paul D. Bowden, 4, 15 and 23 May 1933; W. H. Irwin Fleming to Rev. Paul D. Bowden, 24 November 1933; Shepherd, "The Oaks," Section 8:29.

<sup>166</sup> "The Tragedy of Fauquier's 'Robert E. Lee,' News & Notes, Fauquier Historical Society, 24, no. 1, Spring-Summer 2002.

<sup>167</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 107, Page 338, J. W. Latham and wife Mary to John Barton Payne of Chicago, St. Leonards containing 798 A, 2 R, 32 P., 30 August 1912; Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, *Fauquier County Virginia 1759-1959* (Warrenton, Virginia: Virginia Publishing Incorporated, 1959), 273; Gaskins, 26-27; <[http://www.redcross.int/en/history/not\\_payne.asp](http://www.redcross.int/en/history/not_payne.asp)>; <<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/payne-payrow.html>>; "President: Woodrow Wilson; Secretary of the Interior: John B. Payne; John Barton Payne (1855-1935)," <<http://www.americanpresident.org/history/woodrowwilson/cabinet/interior/interiorCopy1/...>>; <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Barton\\_Payne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Barton_Payne)>; Fauquier County Will Book 54, Page 383, Last Will and Testament of John Barton Payne, 20 September 1934, 14 December 1934, deceased 24 January 1935, probated 25 May 1935.

<sup>168</sup> Robert D. Van Roijen Obituary, *The New York Times*, 17 January 1981; Lora Mackie, "Doors, Fireplaces Abound in Warrenton Estate Manor House," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 24 April 1977; "Aller Park," <[http://www.dartingtonhall.org.uk/pages/heritage\\_and\\_buildings/allerpark.html](http://www.dartingtonhall.org.uk/pages/heritage_and_buildings/allerpark.html)>; Peter Pennoyer and Anne Walker, *The Architecture of Delano and Aldrich* (New York: Norton, c2003), 220; Princeton library program, <<http://www.infoshare1.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbsc/finding-aids/drawings.html#drawer>>; "About the Embassy," <<http://www.usembassy.dk/Embassy/History.htm>>.

<sup>169</sup> David van Roijen interview with author at St. Leonards, 21 November 2005; Robert van Roijen obituary; Mackie, "Doors, Fireplaces . . .

<sup>170</sup> Armstrong, 3-4, 21, 28-51.

<sup>171</sup> "Jericho Turnpike," *Fortune*, 2, no. 5 (November 1930): 52-53.

<sup>172</sup> William B. O'Neal and Christopher Weeks, *The Work of William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond* (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1989), 209.

<sup>173</sup> Myzk, 68; Clovelly, Warrenton, Virginia, World's Fair Photos, Library of Virginia, Richmond.

<sup>174</sup> D. Harcourt Lees, Jr. interview, 12 December 2005.

<sup>175</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Suffolk County, Massachusetts Population Schedule, 1920; "Miss Carhart Wed to Former Marine, Wears Her Mother's Gown at Marriage in Warrenton, Va.," *The New York Times*, 29 December 1946. This marriage announcement informed that Miss Marion Carhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, was "formerly of Tuxedo Park, N.Y.;" "Ashland Farm," Susan Hume-Frazer <hume-frazer@erols.com> to Cheryl Shepherd <cherylshepherd24@aol.com> "emailing Ashland Farm," 28 August 2006.

<sup>176</sup> Hume-Frazer, n.p.

<sup>177</sup> M. Louise Evans, "Historic Ashland, Dates Back to French and Indian War," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 8 May 1951.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 124

<sup>178</sup> Augusta Owen Patterson, "A House in the Heart of The Hunting Country," *Town & Country*, (December 15, 1930): 38-43; O'Neal, 208-210; Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Publishers, 2004), 134.

<sup>179</sup> "Society In the Warrenton Club Colony, photograph of Ashland and the hunt from the southwest corner, caption: "The opening meet this spring of the Warrenton (Va.) Hunt at Amory S. Carhart's estate, Ashland Farm. Mr. Carhart, the M.F.H. is the second from the right." *The New York Sun*, 6 April 1935.

<sup>180</sup> Armstrong, 220; *A Century of Foxhunting*, 19.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid.; Brenda Alexander Juby, telephone interview with author, 6 February 2006; Mike Garcia interview during survey 13 June 2006.

<sup>182</sup> Armstrong, 190; Dominique de Mestral et Jacques de Heller, "40 Ans De Gracieuses Demeures; Un Apercu De L'oeuvre De Tappy De Heller." *Journal de Geneve*, October 1978, translated by Be Be de Heller, "40 Years of Gracious Residences; An insight Into the Work of Tappy De Heller," December 2004, 6-7.

<sup>183</sup> Armstrong, 321. Circa 1940, photograph of Whiffle Tree Manor.

<sup>184</sup> Ibid., 203, 204, 217, 218.

<sup>185</sup> Ibid., 266-69.

<sup>186</sup> *Fauquier-Times Democrat*, "Fauquier County Then & Now; The Fauquier Times-Democrat's First 100 Years," January 2006.

<sup>187</sup> "N. Y. Stock Exchange Elects J. F. Murray . . . Many More Acquire Seats," *The New York Times*, 24 October 1930.

<sup>188</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 139, Page 161, J. Maurice Hastings and wife Rosemary to Edward Friendly, 498.9-acre Woodbourne, 23 September 1933; Hanback Papers, Friendly files, drawings and ledger book, 1938; Godwin, Thompson & Patterson Builder's Specifications, 8, 10, 11, 22, 48, 9 February 1938; Pre-additions photograph of Woodbourne in Annie G. Day, *Warrenton and Fauquier County, Virginia*. (Warrenton: The Fauquier County Library, 1908), 45.

<sup>189</sup> *A Century of Foxhunting*, 38; "Wall rides Jacola two-length triumph over Seabiscuit in Laurel Stakes; Jacola 7-1 breaks Laurel mile mark; filly conquers Seabiscuit 1:37," *The New York Times*, 16 October 1938; "Jacola and Exposa top field in Riggs; Seabiscuit is withdrawn from \$10,000 added feature at Pimlico track today . . . Two conquerors of the great Seabiscuit, reining king of the turf, will be highly favored tomorrow in the \$10,000 added mile and 3/16 Riggs Handicap at Pimlico," *The New York Times*, 5 November 1938.

<sup>190</sup> "Jacola home first by three lengths," *The New York Times*, 2 May 1939.

<sup>191</sup> Hanback Papers, Friendly Files and ledger book, 1938; Fauquier County Deed Book 157, Page 22, Nancy Carr Dorman and husband F. W. Dorman to Herman F. Scholtz and wife Mabel, 498.9-acre Woodbourne, 3 April 1945; "Mrs. Nancy Friendly Wed," *The New York Times*, 29 February 1940.

<sup>192</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1900-1930; Madge Murphey Eicher interview, 20 January 2006.

<sup>193</sup> "News and Notes," The Fauquier Historical Society, 10, no. 5, Fall-Winter 1997, 7.

<sup>194</sup> Ms. Carter, daughter of Martha Jackson, interview by author, 7 December 2005.

<sup>195</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 92, Page 377, East Virginia Mineral and Warrenton Improvement Company to I. J. R. Muurling, 132-1/8 acres on the Warrenton and Springs Pike as shown in plat and survey, 30 July 1901.

<sup>196</sup> "Fauquier County's First 'Planned Community' South Warrenton: The Town That Never Was," News and Notes, The Fauquier Historical Society, 20, no. 2, Fall-Winter 1998, 1, 3-8; Fauquier County Deed Book 92, Page 494, J. E. Allison and wife Mary to I. J. R. Muurling, all 176 acres fronting on Lees Ridge Road being a part of Leeton Forest Farm of which Mrs. Elizabeth G. Pollock died and possessed, 26 October 1901; Fauquier County Deed Book 93, Page 35, East Virginia Mineral and Warrenton Improvement Company to I. J. R. Muurling, two lots of 2 A. 1 R. 29 P., first bought by Hilleary, 24 December 1901; Fauquier County Deed Book 94, Page 302, A. D. P. Gilmour et al to I. J. R. Muurling, 141 acres, a part of Roberta Gilmour's land on the south side of the railroad track allotted to her in the division of her mother's Leeton Forest, 16 May 1903; Fauquier County Deed Book 95, Page 350, Elizabeth Kerr Gilmour to I. J. R. Muurling, 141-acre Lot 2 in Leeton Forest division, 26 May 1904.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

---

**Section 8 Page 125**

---

<sup>197</sup> Detailed description by the Virginia Historical Society of May Amelia Muurling Maddux Belmont, 1880-1948 Papers, 1901-46, Mss1 B4177a, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia 1900-1920. Due to the absence of time, the Belmont papers have not been researched yet, but the description provided by the library archivist provides this new information. The census records for Fauquier County offer no other James Maddux or James K. Maddux than the owner of Neptune Lodge who was born 22 July 1853 and deceased on 21 October 1930.

<sup>198</sup> Detailed description of Belmont, 1880-1948 Papers; Muurling family tombstones, Warrenton, Virginia Cemetery.

<sup>199</sup> Fauquier County Deed Book 133, Page 256, F. G. Anderson et ux to Evelyn G. Jenkins, 59 acres as described in the plat and survey in Deed Book 105, Page 554; Lora Jenkins <Leetonhill@aol.com> (13 September 2006) "Leeton Hill" to cherylshepherd24@aol.com.

<sup>200</sup> Tantivy deed research by J. H. Tyler Wilson provided by his daughter and Tantivy current owner Eileen Wilson; Preliminary map of Northern Virginia embracing portions of Loudoun, Fauquier . . . , 186\_; U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fauquier County, Virginia ,1860.

<sup>201</sup> Sharon Maloney interview by author, 16 December 2005.

<sup>202</sup> *A Century of Foxhunting*, 19-25, 49, 63; Mrs. Christopher Reed and Allen Toews, Masters of Basset Hounds, interview by author at the Warrenton Hunt, 27 November 2005.

<sup>203</sup> Higginson and Chamberlain, 265.

<sup>204</sup> The properties with conservation easements include North Wales, 1,142.2 acres, St. Leonards 582.9 acres, Ridgelea 210.6 acres, Sally Spilman Tufts 203.6 acres, Elway barn lot 185 acres, The Oaks 151.4 acres, The Dell 136.7 acres, Clovelly 124.4 acres, Whiffle Tree 83.2 acres but allowing for the demolition of Whiffle Tree Manor, Michael Olding 71 acres, Agnes Porter House 43.3 acres, Phoebe Tufts Plank 42 acres, Walter D. Tufts 38 acres, Marshfield 34.1 acres, Henry Pool Tufts 30.7 acres, The Grove 25 acres, Nancy Telfer's Cub Haven 22.5 acres and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Bullard's 10.3 acres. Sources: Fauquier County GIS and VOF.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 126**

---

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 127**

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 128**

---

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 129**

---

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 130**

---

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 131**

---

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Northern Neck Grant Book B, Page 50. Thomas Lord Fairfax to Jno., Peter and Herman Kemper, 264 acres on the branches of Great Run beginning at the corner of John Hoe and Col. Thomas Lee, 4 March 1726.

Northern Neck Grant Book C, Page 110. Thomas Lord Fairfax to George Williams Jr. and Richard Williams, 798 acres in King George County (as this portion was situated then) on the branches of Great Run adjoining Hooe and John Kemper, 20 February 1730.

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Northern Neck Grant Book E, Page 490. Thomas Lord Fairfax to William Settle, 507 acres on Barrows Run adjoining Charles Morgan, Thomas Welsh and others, 30 July 1742.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 132**

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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**Section 9 Page 133**

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 134**

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 135**

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 9 Page 136**

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 10 Page 137

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA** (continued)

UTM References Continued, 5 through 17

Pt.	Zone	Easting	Northing	Pt.	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	- 18	252380	4284540	6	- 18	252840	4283200
7	- 18	254230	4282300	8	- 18	256000	4283880
9	- 18	256100	4285160	10	- 18	256000	4285670
11	- 18	254400	4285910	12	- 18	254400	4286600
13	- 18	256220	4286930	14	- 18	256380	4287250
15	- 18	256440	4287580	16	- 18	256310	4287700
17	- 18	254780	4288720				

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Springs Valley Rural Historic District boundary encompasses an area of approximately 7,510 acres. At the northwest point, the boundary begins at the corner of Lee Highway and Holtzclaw Road, following the latter route southeast and southwest to Beech Lane where it incorporates Manor Lane Farm and the western perimeter of Woodbourne on Harts Mill Road. Thence the boundary turns east and south along the west border of Mary McClanahan's eighty-seven-acre parcel and southwest along Boston's eighteen-acre lot in Turnbull where it continues around the western boundary of Canterbury and southwest following the meanders of the Rappahannock River and the line between Fauquier and Culpeper counties. Crossing Barrows Run and Springs Road, the district boundary divides the Fletcher barn lot and continues along the southwest rear property lines of lots fronting on the southwest side of Opal Road. The line traverses southeast across Foxville Road to contain Felton Lea and turns northeast to Opal Road, following the same northwest to a north turn by March Wales Road where the perimeter proceeds northwest and southwest following the northeast rear property lines of lots fronting on the northeast side of Opal Road.

The district border then turns northeast with the back lots of single-family homes fronting on Springs Road until Seven Springs where the boundary commences deeper to the east and carries northward along the back property lines of larger tracts east of Turnbull. Thereafter, the perimeter continues north, northeast and southeast on Wales Road to integrate the Allen Day House and outbuildings, then east beyond the Duer House to North Wales Road and proceeding southwest along this gravel route to the southwest border of North Wales at the corner of Walter Chrysler's Poultry City and Sharon Maloney's fifty-five-acre parcel without buildings. The boundary continues southeast and northeast with the border of North Wales to Lees Ridge Road and north with the eastern edge of Whitney State Forest. Turning west briefly with the north border of Whitney State Forest, the line proceeds north leaving Lees Ridge Road briefly as it continues along the eastern border of North Wales adjoining Zimmer on the east, thence returning to Lees Ridge Road and maintaining the North Wales boundary north and finally west along its northern border to Great Run and Clovelly. The line follows the meanders of Great Run north to a northwest turn behind Damewood and proceeds along the southern limits of Waverly, Blackrock, Wyndham, Oddangles and across Lees Ridge Road to incorporate all of Leeton Hill. The line then crosses Springs Road at the northeast edge of the district and extends northwest past the Mosby House, Dakota, the Warrenton Country School and St. Leonards Farm until returning to Lee Highway where the periphery turns southeast and continues along the highway to Ashland and the beginning on Holtzclaw Road.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section 10 Page 138**

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**Boundary Justification:**

Rich in historic resources, the Springs Valley Rural Historic District boundary surrounds distinguished, picturesque and historically significant equestrian and agricultural estates such as St. Leonards Farm, Ashland, Ridgelea, The Oaks, Canterbury, Clovercroft, Elway Hall, the Warrenton Hunt, North Wales, Whiffletree, Clovelly, Waverly and Leeton Hill that have defined the bucolic landscape for centuries. Three properties previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places lie within the boundaries including Dakota at the northeast edge, North Wales in the southeast corner and The Oaks in the heart of the district. The historic district contains the valley's stone-fenced and cedar and oak-shaded main transportation route, renamed from Culpeper Turnpike to Springs Road because it served as the way to the popular Fauquier White Sulphur Springs resort lying in the southwest quadrant. Named Harts Mill Road for Robert Hart's Mill, a ruin well beyond the designated boundary, the southeastern portion of the road was traveled by Thomas Lord Fairfax to his manor lands and Greenway Court from Falmouth and Fredericksburg. The boundary contains the primary waterway of Great Run which courses through the full length of the district from north to south. The perimeter of the historic area extends east on Opal Road to encompass an extraordinary Italianate-style house of local educator Margaret M. Pierce, several fine vernacular dwellings, J. W. Timberlake's Felton Lea house with an eighteenth-century section, training tracks, barns and stables.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Springs Valley Rural Historic District  
Fauquier County, Virginia**

**Section** Additional Documentation - Photograph List **Page** 139

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

**SPRINGS VALLEY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Fauquier County, Virginia

VDHR File Number 030-5427

Date of Photographs: 2005-06

Photographer: Cheryl H. Shepherd

All negatives (22501, 22502, 22503 22504, 22505, 22506, 22507, 22508, 22509, 22510, 22511, 22512, 22513, 22514, 22515, 22516, 22517, 22518, 22519, 22520, 22658, 22659, 22660, 22661, 22662, 22663, 22664, 22665, 22728 and 23010) are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

SUBJECT: The Dell 030-5427-0021

VIEW: House & barns, setting facing west

NEG. NO.: 22502-19

PHOTO 1 of 12

SUBJECT: North Wales 030-5427-0219

VIEW: Equestrian center, facing east

NEG. NO.: 22513-01

PHOTO 7 of 12

SUBJECT: Col. Lewis Porter Pl. 030-5427-0050

VIEW: Rock Quarry & house, facing south

NEG. NO.: 22507-27

PHOTO 2 of 12

SUBJECT: Fishback Farm; Dogpatch Farm 030-5427-0218

VIEW: Stables & houses across pond, facing north

NEG. NO.: 22515-14

PHOTO 8 of 12

SUBJECT: Col. Lewis Porter Pl. 030-5427-0050

VIEW: Log house & springhouse, south elev. facing north

NEG. NO.: 22508-04

PHOTO 3 of 12

SUBJECT: Minter-Spilman Mill 030-5427-0026

VIEW: Mill south-side with wheel to north

NEG. NO.: 22504-32

PHOTO 9 of 12

SUBJECT: Ashland 030-5427-0040

VIEW: Mansion & Setting, west front facing east

NEG. NO.: 22665-25

PHOTO 4 of 12

SUBJECT: Brown's House & Mill 030-5427-0157

VIEW: House, barn ruin, mill, facing northeast

NEG. NO.: 22510-22

PHOTO 10 of 12

SUBJECT: Ashland 030-5427-0040

VIEW: Pond & estate setting, facing southeast

NEG. NO.: 22665-26

PHOTO 5 of 12

SUBJECT: Great Run Bridge #6181 030-5427-0237

VIEW: Springs Rd, Bridge & Great Run, facing west

NEG. NO.: 22662-26

PHOTO 11 of 12

SUBJECT: Ashland 030-5427-0040

VIEW: Mansion & Landscape, facing north

NEG. NO.: 22665-31

PHOTO 6 of 12

SUBJECT: Leeton Hill 030-5427-0235

VIEW: Stable north gable west-side to southeast

NEG. NO.: 22512-10

PHOTO 12 of 12